National Council of Applied Economic Research

SURVEY
of
INDIA'S EXPORT POTENTIAL
within
THE INDIAN OCEAN BASIN & NEARBY AREAS

March 1970

NEW ZEALAND

FOR LIMITED
DISTRIBUTION ONLY

SURVEY
of
INDIA'S EXPORT POTENTIAL
to
Twenty-six Selected Countries
in
THE INDIAN OCEAN BASIN
And Nearby Areas

prepared under the sponsorship of
THE EXPORT PROMOTION DIVISION
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for
THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
Government of India

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH
NEW DELHI

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REGIONAL TRADE STUDY

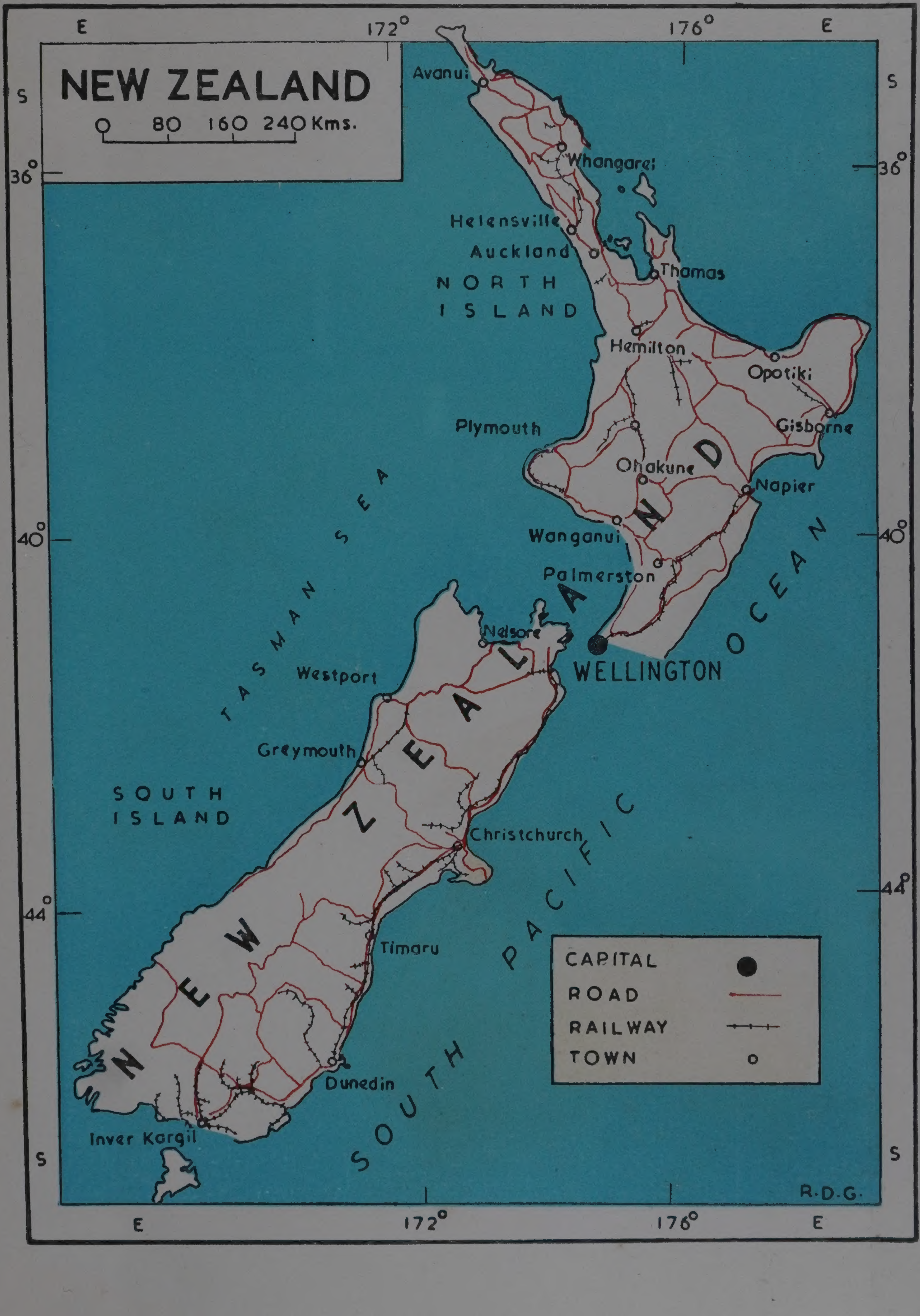
SURVEY OF INDIA'S EXPORT PROSPECTS

IN

NEW ZEALAND

National Council of Applied Economic Research
New Delhi

April 1970

NEW ZEALAND
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SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
CAPITAL
ROAD
RAILWAY
TOWN
R.D.G.

PREFACE

In 1968, the National Council was requested to undertake a study of the export prospects for India in 26 selected countries in the Indian Ocean Basin and nearby areas. The study was to form part of a series of 'Export Potential Surveys' which are being performed by independent Indian research organizations for the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The series of studies is sponsored by the U.S. AID Mission to India Export Promotion Division.

The countries covered by this study are: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Malagasy Republic, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Muscat and Oman, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ceylon, Burma, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. This report on New Zealand is one of the series.

The main objective of the study was to assess the export prospects of India in the selected countries over the five year period (1969-74). We have studied the existing pattern and past trends of Indian exports to each country, assessed the trade prospects of India in each country and suggested measures for realising the export prospects. The term 'export' has been used in the wider sense not only to include commodities but also services such as joint ventures and engineering or construction contracts.

Apart from the individual country reports, an overall report covering our general findings with respect to the entire region of 26 countries has also been prepared and submitted and is being published separately. It may be added that the data given in this report and findings based on this data relate to the period of the field visit of our team which took place in June 1969. It is possible that certain changes might have taken place since the visit of our team. This has to be kept in mind by the readers.

In this country study we have had full cooperation from various agencies in India as well as in New Zealand. My special thanks are due to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Government of India, the Indian High Commission in New Zealand and the Government of New Zealand and a large number of businessmen and other people whom our team contacted during the field visits.

In the preparation of this report, I had full cooperation from my staff members who were directly responsible for conducting the entire study covering all the countries including the present one. Their names are given in Appendix 1. My special thanks are due to Shri R.S. Sharma, Project Director and Shri B.N.Khosla and Shri K. Kasturi members of team for this country. I hope the report will be found useful by all those engaged in the export effort.

New Delhi
December 1969

S. Bhoothalingam
Director-General

NOTE

1. Reference to the present in the report is as of June 1969 the time of the team's visit to this country. The data given and assessments made are also as obtainable then.

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NEW ZEALAND : SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Area: 103,736 sq. miles

National Currency: Dollar (NZ $)
Par Value: NZ $ = 1.12 US $
(since Nov. 21, '67)
NZ $ = 1.39 US $
(till Nov. 20, '67)

Item 1	Unit 2	1961 3	1966 4	1967 5	1968 6
1. Population (as on March 31)	Million	2.41	2.68	2.73	2.76
2. Growth of population (1961-68)	Per cent	2.0 p.a.			
3. Gross national product at current prices (as on March 31)	Million U.S. $	3,646	5,204	5,436	5,620
4. G.N.P. per head at current prices	U.S. $	1,513	1,942	1,991	2,036
5. G.N.P. at 1967-68 prices	Million U.S. $	4,269	5,429	5,639	5,620
6. G.N.P. per head at 1967-68 prices	U.S. $	1,771	2,026	2,066	2,036
7. Growth of GNP at 1967-68 prices	Per cent	4.0 p.a.			
8. Growth of GNP per head at 1967-68 prices	Per cent	2.0 p.a.			
9. Index of quantum of farm production (1938-39 = 100)		166	200	207	212
10. Index of quantum of manufacturing production (1954-55 = 100)		137	200	212	207

(Contd. ..)

NEW ZEALAND : SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Consumer price index (1965-66 = 100)		89	103	109	114
12. Trade and payments (as on June 30)					
Exports f.o.b.	Million U.S.$	780	1,066	1,010	897
Imports c.i.f.	"	906	1,102	1,130	749
Trade balance	"	-126	-36	-120	+148
Exports to India	"	3	3	1	1
Imports from India	"	14	15	10	8
Trade balance with India	"	-11	-12	-9	-7
Exports to India as % of total exports	Per cent	0.38	0.03	0.01	0.12
Imports from India as % of total imports	"	1.55	1.36	0.88	1.07
Balance of payments: Net balance on current account	Million U.S.$	-146	-121	-149	+82
Net gold and foreign exchange holdings	"	137	95	134	76

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Highlights of the Economy

New Zealand is of two main islands, separated by relatively narrow straits. The country has a population of 2.76 million over an area of 103,736 sq. miles. The average density is estimated to be 27 per sq. mile; the North Island is relatively denser of the two.

A majority of the population enjoys comparatively high standards of living. Gross national product per head in 1967-68 was estimated at current prices, around US $ 2,036. Over 1960-1968, per capita gross national product had recorded an increase of 4 per cent per annum. With adjustments for price changes during this period, this would give an increase in per capita product, in real terms, of 2 per cent per annum.

The economy of New Zealand is based on narrow specialisation of a few pastoral products. The important items of primary production in the country, and exports, are dairy products, meat and meat products and wool. Tobacco is a major commercial crop grown in the country, but New Zealand imports roughly 6-7 million lbs. of raw tobacco every year to meet domestic requirements.

Attempts have been made in recent years to diversify the economy. The growth in the manufacturing sector has indeed been rapid during recent years helped to a large extent by higher investment levels, increased mechanisation on farms and rising demand for durable consumer goods. Good progress has been made especially in the manufacture of wood products and paper and paper board.

A major development in the industrial field is the establishment of an iron and steel mill to produce steel commercially from iron sands. The production programme covers billets from iron sands and galvanised sheets from cold rolled coils and manufacture of sections and rails, in several stages. The existing steel unit in the country produces merchant bar products from domestic scrap. The other area of industrial development is in aluminium where a smelter is proposed to be established in South Island for processing bauxite imported from Australia.

External trade plays a vital role in New Zealand's economy. Export is at present concentrated on a few commodities vulnerable to fluctuations in demand and prices in the world market. Here again attempts are being made to diversify the range and increase the exports of manufactures and some progress has been achieved. The devaluation of the New Zealand dollar 19.5 per cent late in 1967 seems to have helped to some extent in this. Still dependence on the few traditional exports continues. Of the export commodities, meat and dairy products have been affected by restrictions in overseas markets, both in Europe and North America. This has been more serious in dairy products. New Zealand's export earnings have been hit by the dumping by European producers in the world market, the huge butter stocks in U.K., and stockpiling of cheese in France. Exports of wool also have suffered with the slump in world trade and strong competition from synthetics. Heavy stocks with the Wool Commission also overhang the trade.

While export earnings have fluctuated widely, imports have continued to rise throughout the years as the country is dependent heavily on imports both for its raw materials as well as equipment. Rising industrial activity and increased demand for durables with rising living standards have also accentuated the demand for imports. There has, however, been a significant shift in the import list over the years and currently producer materials like iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, petroleum products and crude fertilizers account for roughly 37 per cent of the total imports. Finished consumer goods and components rank next in importance.

The fall in export earnings coupled with the rising import bill landed the country in a huge current account deficit in 1967. With low reserves at command, and little overseas investment, the external deficit had to be financed by heavy borrowings abroad. In the next year, however, there was a recovery in the balance of payments. Export of manufactures picked up following the devaluation of the dollar. Demand for New Zealand's wool also rose while improved prices were obtained for butter and cheese exports. Devaluation resulted in an increase in import payments also, but with increased export earnings, the country was in a position to end up with a current account surplus to the tune of US $ 80 million in 1968.

As with its range of exports, the markets for New Zealand's exports are also limited. The U.K. is by far the most important market and also the largest supplier of New Zealand's import needs. The share of

U.K. has, however, come down over the years and others like U.S.A., Japan and Australia are becoming important. The need for reducing dependence on U.K., and searching other avenues of exports has come to be increasingly realised. The likely impact of U.K.'s projected entry into the European Common Market is also causing some concern to the New Zealand Government. It is said that even if U.K. does not enter the EEC, New Zealand will facing a huge deficits in its balance of payments in the next few years unless efforts are made from now on to broaden the range of exports as well as the markets.

With the rise in export earnings in 1968, and recovery in the balance of payments, internal demand has been stimulated and the New Zealand economy is poised for a rapid growth. Business confidence seems to be reviving as is seen in the high levels of investment that are taking place. Building activity has also caught up and the number of permits issued has shown a marked increase during the last quarter of 1968. All economic indicators like wholesale and retail trade, industrial production demand for trading bank advances, etc., point to growing internal activity.

Government spending has also been upward in recent months. But the country's balance of payments still remains vulnerable to adverse changes in the world market.

Current indications are that a real growth rate of 4 per cent per annum in GNP would be the target over the next decade or so. Per capita gorss national product is anticipated to rise at an annual rate of 2.7 per cent, in real terms. Real consumption per capita is expected to record an annual increase of 2 per cent till 1973 and 2.5 per cent thereafter. Emphasis is placed on increased export earnings, especially through manufactures. Exports are expected to grow at an annual rate of 8.5 per cent till 1973 and at 5 per cent thereafter. While an increase in industrial activity is expected and active import substitution to take place, increased investment and improvement in living standards are expected to augment import demand as well. The country's import bill may reach US $ 1,200 million by 1973-74.

Prospects & Problems for India's Export

New Zealand has had an annual import bill of around US $ 900-1,000 million in recent years. India's exports to New Zealand, estimated at about US $ 8 million a year in recent times, form only a negligible proportion in the total. Even this low level of Indian exports has shown a tendency to decline over the last decade. Imports into India from New Zealand have fluctuated around US $ 2 to 3 million a year on an average. The balance of trade has always been in India's favour, though at low levels of trade, an aspect that has been one of the deterrent factors in further expansion of Indian exports to New Zealand.

Of Indian exports to New Zealand the fall in the export of jute manufacture as the most striking though jute goods still account for over half the Indian exports in value to New Zealand.

The important items of export used to be corn and wool sacks, hessian and carpet backing. Export of corn sacks has declined on development of bulk handling facilities in New Zealand. Competition from Pakistan, pricewise, has been the other principal factor. In wool packs India has to face competition form synthetics too. Propaganda against jute bags (such as fibre shedding and fear of contamination) by polypropylene interests has affected export of jute wool packs from India. Development of domestic manufacture of bags from indigenous fibre and the requirement that the domestic industry should use a certain proportion of indigenous fibre bags, have been other reasons for the decline in India's export. However, the major trouble from India at present, in New Zealand is from Pakistan. It is purely a question of price and it is stated that Pakistan's prices are at least 20 per cent lower than India's.

With competitive prices India can hope to capture the market again. In hessian and carpet backing, exports are picking up currently and the potential appears to be good. Here India has a virtual monopoly position.

The other major item of Indian export that has declined in recent years is cotton textiles, where Indian exports of sheeting, flannelette, etc. have been priced out of the market by Hong Kong. It is found that since the devaluation of the New Zealand dollar Indian prices have increased by about 15 per cent in all cases while Hong Kong prices have slightly come down. India, at present, is competitive only in a very few items in their group. But the market is still in favour of Indian goods. Price is the only deterrent factor.

New Zealand imports roughly US $ 7-8 million worth of tea every year, mainly from Ceylon. The factors against Indian export of tea to this market are mainly lack of knowledge of Indian tea, lack of contact with this market by Indian suppliers and the problem of shipping. The tea importers are averse to the transhipment that is necessarily involved in obtaining supplies from India. It is also found that the younger section of the population, which is becoming more affluent in the country, seems to have shifted towards coffee for various reasons. A vigorous sales promotion effort and adequate shipping facilities will however help improve Indian tea exports to this market.

In recent years a few non-traditional items have entered Indo-New Zealand trade. Of these mention may be made of exports from India of data processing machines, steel pipes and tubes, rails and railway equipment, machine tools, electric motors, fish products and sports goods. Scope exists for expansion of exports in several of these categories.

Imports into New Zealand are subject to a system of import licensing maintained by the Customs Department. In recent years the policy of the Government appears to be to liberalise imports and have recourse only to tariffs. At present over half of the country's imports are exempted from import licensing but the items of interest to India, especially engineering goods, are still, by and large, subject to licensing. But it is learnt that licences are easily obtainable.

Under the present system of licensing, however, the role of the established importer with previous licensing history is rather crucial. For licences are issued purely on the basis of an importer's history; it is rather difficult for new importers to obtain licences. It becomes therefore, essential for Indian exporters to cultivate the established importers in New Zealand, if they have to make a break-through in this market. Although in theory an importer is allowed to import from any country when the licence is given to him, in practice he tends to turn to traditional sources. The resistance to new sources of supply on the part of importers, which is understandable, can only be broken by vigorous efforts on the part the Indian exporters to familiarise the market with Indian products.

As it is, quite a few of the importers in New Zealand, as also officials of the various Government Departments, are not even aware of India's capability to produce and supply various kinds of sophisticated quality equipment. Even the few who have had dealings with India are a bit cautious in having further dealings because of their unfortunate experience with a few Indian exporters. This bad impression is causing a lot of damage to Indian trade in this market. India has to live down this image if it is interested in expanding its exports to New Zealand and this can be only achieved by a vigorous campaign at all levels - by Indian exporters, Export Promotion Councils and the Indian High Commission in New Zealand.

The Indian High Commission in New Zealand can play a vital role in this field of publicity although nothing much seems to have been done so far. The High Commission has recently acquired the services of a commercial attache and it is time that he is used to the best advantage of India. This can only be done by this officer being on constant contact with importers and the various Government departments, collecting vital market intelligence from time to time and keeping in close touch with exporters at the Indian end. As Auckland is the principal commercial centre increased promotional activity needs to be concentrated here. On the home front proper machinery should be developed either at the Ministry or at the various Export Promotion Councils to have suitable follow-up programme. Also, it becomes essential to adopt a policy of selectivity in the export trade by which only firms with quality products should be allowed to export.

Indian exporters should also try to take full advantage of the various exhibitions that are held in this country from time to time. This would be more helpful in promoting trade, especially in such items as lathes and other machinery where visual demonstration has far more value than sheer publicity literature. Here again, the Indian High Commission could serve Indian interests better through active sympathy and efficient organisation of the Indian exhibits. It is learnt that an industrial exhibition was to be held in Auckland in August 1969, but till June not much interest was shown either at the High Commission or at the Indian end.

The other major area to be explored is the Government purchases especially by the New Zealand railways, New Zealand electricity department and New Zealand Hospital Boards. An advantage here is that Indian exporters need not bother about import licences. Also, as a Commonwealth member India gets preferential duty over countries like Japan. Here too, the Indian High Commission can help by having regular contacts with these departments, obtaining information on various tenders, and passing it on to India. It may be pointed out that both the railways and the electricity department in their previous dealings with Indian exporters have had unfortunate experiences and this bad impression has to be corrected if India is to secure any further contracts. This can be done only by an unqualified guarantee, either by the Government of India or by a Government agency, as to the quality of the products supplied, pre-shipment inspection and adherence to delivery schedules. India has participated in tenders issued by the railways and the electricity department but so far India has not taken any active interest in the tenders issued by the Hospital Boards. The Health Department of the New Zealand Government spends over US $ 30 million a year for its purchases of medicines, pharmaceuticals, etc., an area which needs to be actively explored.

A major problem that the New Zealand importers face in obtaining goods from India is dealy in delivery. This is due both to delay at the manufacturers' end and inadequate shipping facilities. Conflicting opinions are expressed as to the availability of shipping facilities between India and New Zealand. Importers in New Zealand, as also Indianexporters, have indicated that direct services are not regularly available and transhipment is necessarily involved, often causing delays and damage to the goods besides adding to costs of transport. But the shipping company that operates the services is of the opinion that direct services do exist and at the present low levels of cargo the services are more than adequate. It is stated that direct services operate at least once in two months ex-Calcutta and at least three to four times a year ex-Bombay. But it is learnt that an importer of textiles often can get goods from India only after 6 to 7 months, due to the time taken for manufacture and transport, whereas he can get the same items from Hong Kong, often at comparatively lower prices, within two months. Although the problems of shipping is not all there is no doubt that with improved shipping facilities India's trade with New Zealand could improve. This is more true of Indian exports of tea. Against the whole issue is one of chicken and egg. At present perhaps there is not enough tonnage on offer. But it is also possible that with regular and adequate shipping facilities the level of trade would catch up. The shipping Corporation of India could in the circumstances try to extend its present services to Australia to cover New Zealand ports also, at least once in two months, on a regular basis, as an exploratory measure.

The reciprocity of trade opportunities New Zealand could get influences to some extent the level and direction of its imports. Even in deciding tenders this factor plays some part. Yugoslavia, for example, scored over India in a recent bid to sell wagons to New Zealand mainly because that country had offered to buy New Zealand's milk powder. And India too recently secured an export order for steel pipes and tubes on the same count. Apart from skimmed milk, the products of New Zealand that are of interest to India are tallow and newsprint, although in newsprint New Zealand is likely to face supply restraints at present. It is equally possible that in the long run India could offer a potential market for New Zealand's dairy products. It is true, in the immediate context, the potential for expansion of New Zealand's exports to India is limited. But the New Zealand Government is anxious to reduce its adverse trade balance with India, a factor that needs to be recognised in exploring expanded trade opportunities with that country.

India faces severe competition mostly from Hong Kong, Japan and Pakistan, apart from U.K., and U.S.A., in this market. As a new entrant in various non-traditional items Indian exporters can gain a foothold only through vigorous sales promotional effort and offer of attractive prices. Supply of quality goods is important; but that alone is not enough. This should be supplemented with attractive business offers and strict adherence to contracts and delivery schedules.

Potential does exist for increasing the level of Indian exports to this market in various fields. Indian exports of jute manufactures could expand if India competed with Pakistan in prices, especially jute bags. In textiles again prices seem to be the crucial factor. It is learnt that the Consumer Council in New Zealand has always recommended Indian products on considerations of quality but what is absent on the Indian side, apart from competitive prices, seems to be eye-appeal, colour, design, etc. Also Indian exporters should try to branch out into new lines like ladies' material in attractive designs. With suitable reduction in prices, it is held out. India could capture the lost trade; some preference seems to be still existing for Indian products. Possibilities also exist for expansion of tea exports provided the shipping problem is solved and vigorous promotional effort made to acquaint the people with the quality of Indian tea.

Among the engineering items, exports of pipes and tubes have recently picked up although prospects do not appear to be so bright for the future. Domestic production is likely within the next two to three years. Prospects, however, appear to exist for Indian exports of machine tools and heavy structurals. What is required in machine tools is active participation in exhibitions and demonstration of Indian machinery. Preference is for British specifications and measurements in British units. In the field of hand tools, bright chances exist for export of bolt cutters, chucks and grinding wheels. Hand tools are expected to go off the licensing schedule shortly, and both Australia and Japan have already started vigorous sales efforts in the country whereas Indian exporters do not appear to have so far bothered to explore this market actively at all.

In the field of electric machinery, chances do exist for transformers and insulators, but only by an active participation in the tenders issued by the Electricity Department. Besides offer of competitive prices, the Department has to be convinced of the inspection that is done on the Indian side and the quality of the products, not to mention India's ability to stick to delivery dates. At present this Department does not have a high opinion of Indian exporters. This impression of India has to be immediately corrected and the Department's confidence in India's desire, and capability, to supply first-rate goods to international standards, and in time, needs to be built up. The Department is also looking for deferred payment arrangements.

India has recently participated in the tender by the New Zealand Railways for air-conditioned sleeper cars. The tender is yet to be decided. Chances in this field are for rail cars, rails and railway rolling stock, but again through active participation in tenders. Here too India's past performance seems to have left a bad taste. It would prove advantageous to invite a few top officials of New Zealand Railways to India to have a first hand knowledge of the operation of the Indian railways and of our capacity to manufacture top-quality goods.

The New Zealand Health Department is another area that needs to be actively explored for Indian exports of surgical instruments, pharmaceuticals, hospital furniture and textiles. Intending exporters should send samples and literature to the Combined Purchasing Organisation of the New Zealand Hospitals Board at Auckland. The Indian High Commission should also constantly pursue the various tenders issued by the Hospital Board.

A few other items that could be explored include air compressors, aluminium foils, walnuts and vegetable oils, besides data processing machines.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Commodity

1. New Zealand is a small but valuable export market that needs to be given more serious attention by Indian exporters.
2. Trade opportunities that need to be explored lie in the following fields.
   a. Textiles and made-up articles
   b. Jute manufactures
   c. Tea

d. Rails and railway rolling stock

e. Electric machinery and appliances

f. Iron and steel - tubes and pipes; finished structurals

g. Machine tools

h. Pharmaceuticals and surgical supplies

i. Raw materials for manufacture of PVC leather cloth

j. Data processing machines

k. Wood working machinery

l. Air compressors

m. Walnuts

n. Spices

o. Vegetable oils

p. Aluminium foils

3. The lost market in the country for India's traditional items of export could be captured if adequate assistance were given to Indian exporters. In cotton textiles the extent of assistance required would be around 10-15 per cent to face price competition from Hong Kong. Indian textile exporters should also make a special effort to keep

abreast of latest consumer preferences in regard to quality, colour and design.

Tea: In tea, vigorous promotional efforts are required and necessary expenditure for this is to be provided. The possibility of pushing up sales of pure Indian packs need to be given increasing attention.

4. Rail-Road Equipment

Concentration on Government tenders would help expand exports of railway rolling stock, rails, structurals and various items of electric machinery.

Medicines & Pharmaceuticals

Indian exporters should keep in constant touch with the Hospital Boards in New Zealand to explore the possibilities of export of surgical instruments, medicines, pharmaceuticals, other surgical supplies and sheetings.

B. General

5. Vigorous efforts ought to be made by Indian exporters to familiarise the market with Indian

products and they should cultivate the leading importers in New Zealand, particularly to promote sales of engineering items, e.g., machine tools, hand tools, etc.

6, The Indian High Commission in wellington could play a more active role in projecting India's commercial image in the country. Constant contacts have to be maintained with leading importers in the country and various Government officials.

7. Adequate publicity should be given to the industrial development that is taking place in India and to India's export performance, particularly in the engineering field.

8, As Auckland is a principal commercial centre increased promotional activity needs to be concentrated here. Indian Government commercial representative should devote more of his time at this place and make concerted efforts towards promotion of Indian goods.

9. Indian exporters should participate actively in the exhibitions that are regularly held in the country and try to demonstrate Indian machinery in New Zealand as often as possible. The Indian High Commission should also play a more an active role in this regard.

10. While it is necessary to project a correct image of India it is equally essential to remove the tarnished image that has already been created. The various Export Promotion Councils in India and the Indian High Commission should take this up seriously without delay.

11. Special attention must be paid to the pre-shipment inspection of Indian export items so as to inspire confidence in the minds of the government, and importers, in New Zealand of the reliability of inspection that is currently being done in India.

12. Improvement in the shipping services between India and New Zealand will improve Indian trade in this market; the Shipping Corporation of India should explore avenues of having regular and adequate direct shipping services between the two countries.

13. As the New Zealand Government is an important importer, energetic participation in various tenders issued by New Zealand Railways, Electricity Department and Hospital Boards is essential for increasing Indian exports. The Indian High Commission could help by prompt transmittal of such information. Proper machinery should also be created on the Indian side for quick follow-up action on tenders.

PART ONE

ECONOMY

Chapter 1

ECONOMY

New Zealand is of two main islands - North Island and South Island - separated by relatively narrow straits. New Zealand also includes or administers territories from the tropics to the Antarctic. The country, with an area of 103,736 square miles, excluding island territories, has a lengthy coastline but is not well endowed with natural harbours. The most striking physical characteristic of New Zealand is its mountaineous nature.

The population of New Zealand was 2.76 million in December 1968. Indians were around 5,000. Between 1960 and 1964 New Zealand's population recorded an increase of 2 per cent per annum; since then a slight decline in the rate of growth of population has been witnessed and is now estimated around 1.7 per cent. The decline in population growth is largely the result of lower birth rates and changes in migration flow. The population growth over the years has been largely accounted for by natural increase, viz., excess of births over deaths. Projections of growth in the near future indicate a likely population of 3.1 million by 1974.

The average density is estimated around 27 per sq. mile but the density varies widely in the North and South Island. The North Island is relatively denser, supporting nearly 69 per cent of the total population. The density of population in the southern island was estimated around 13 per sq. mile in 1967, as against 43 per sq. mile in the North Island.

Around 77 per cent of the population lived in urban areas, in 1966. The five large centres from the point of view of population concentration are Auckland (565,500); Christchurch (252,900); Wellington (170,500); Hutt (117,300); and Dunedin (109,400).

Wellington is the capital city.

New Zealand has a large number of ports but the overseas trade is mainly through the ports of Auckland and Wellington.

The Economy

The gross national product of New Zealand, at market prices, was estimated at NZ $ 4,032 million in 1967-68 (Table 1). Over the years 1960-61 - 1967-68 GNP, at market prices, has recorded an increase of 6.3 per cent per annum. Adjusting for price changes during this period, the rate of growth of GNP in real terms would be 4 per cent per annum. Gross national product per head, in real terms, recorded an increase of 2 per cent per annum during this period. Per capita gross national product, at market prices, was about of NZ $ 1,473 in 1967-68.

Private income recorded an increase of about NZ $ 1,250 million since 1960-61 to reach a level of NZ $ 3,679 million by 1967-68. A substantial portion of private income was preempted by personal expenditures on consumer goods and services, estimated at NZ $ 2,459 million by 1967-68.

Gross domestic capital formation (including stocks), which had increased from $ 644 million 1960-61 to $ 1,039 million by 1967-68, constituted roughly 26 per cent of the GNP at market prices in that year.

Over the years 1960-68 wholesale prices recorded an increase of about 19 per cent. Prices of imported items recorded a higher rise 24 per cent, while those of home produced goods increased by roughly 14 per cent. Consumer prices recorded a 29 per cent rise during this period.

Prospects

New Zealand does not follow the path of planned development. An attempt at indicative planning was, however, made in August 1968 when a National Development Conference was convened to "undertake an intensive review of New Zealand's resources and .... to indicate broad lines of future economic development". The conference had its second plenary session in May 1969 to consider desirable, and practicable, growth rates for the economy, and its various sectors, during the period ending 1972-73 and 1978-79 and to suggest necessary policy recommendations.

Current indications are that the economy would be aiming at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent in real gross national product over the next decade; the rate of growth in money terms is placed around 5.3 per cent per year.

Gross national product, at 1967-68 prices, is expected to increase from NZ $ 4,032 million in 1967-68 to NZ $ 5,931 million in 1972-73 and NZ $ 6,537 million by 1978-79. With an anticipated increase in population of 1.65 per cent per year till 1972-73 and 1.85 per cent per year thereafter, gross national product per head is expected to record an annual increase of 2.7 per cent, in real terms, till 1972-73 and 2.6 per cent per annum, in real terms, in the subsequent quinquennium.

The rate of increase envisaged in the 'national cake', it is believed, would provide for a rise in the standard of living, as measured by real consumption per capita, at an average rate of 2 per cent per year till 1972-73 and 2.5 per cent a year in the subsequent five years. Consumption - both private and Government - is expected to increase from NZ $ 3,056 million in 1967-68 to NZ $ 3,665 million in 1972-73 and NZ $ 4,745 million in 1978-79, measured in 1967-68 dollars. Although an absolute increase is envisaged in the total consumption expenditure its relative size in the aggregate product is expected to register a modest decline. Consumption per head, in 1967-68 dollars, is envisaged at NZ $ 1,225 and 1,423 respectively in 1972-73 and 1978-79 against

NZ $ 1,117 in 1967-68.

The rate of growth in aggregate product and the rising levels of living standards and exports projected for the economy would necessitate a higher level of investment. It is thought that investment would form roughly 27 per cent of the GNP in the projected period. Gross capital formation is placed NZ $ 1,343 million in 1972-73 and NZ $ 1,745 million in 1978-79, at 1967-68 prices. Of this, investment in building and construction is envisaged around NZ $ 577 million and NZ $ 738 million respectively and plant and equipment at NZ $ 410 million and NZ $ 813 million respectively. A major portion of the investment — roughly 62 per cent — is anticipated in the private sector.

Emphasis is laid on increased export earnings for the economy. The rate of increase projected for the period 1967-68 through 1972-73 is 7.5 per cent per annum, in real terms. In the subsequent five years exports are expected to record a lower annual increase, estimated at 5 per cent. The targeted growth for the various sectors of the economy also implies a growth in import demand. Total imports of goods and services into New Zealand are expected to increase from NZ $ 844 million in 1967-68 to NZ $ 1,220 million in 1972-73 and NZ $ 1,620 million in 1978-79.

Tables 2-4 present details of the targets set for the various sectors of the economy and the import requirements.

Primary Production

Sectorwise, farming, manufacture and services account for a substantial portion of the gross domestic product of New Zealand. Gross farm income, which has recorded an increase of 4 per cent per annum during the last five years, was estimated at NZ $ 826 million in 1967-68; roughly a quarter of this originated in the dairy industry; the other important components were wool, meat and meat products and grains. Reduced prices of wool and meat products, in 1966-67, resulted in a slight decline in farm income during that year. Roughly a third of the farm production is domestically consumed; the rest is exported.

In 1967-68 the estimated number of dairy cows was given around 2.2 million, producing over 1,300 million gallons of milk. Out of this only a little over 100 million gallons was consumed as milk, the rest being used for conversion into butter or cheese. Production of butter in 1967-68 was estimated at 243,000 tons around 20 per cent of which was consumed locally. Cheese production estimated at 109,000 tons was also to a large extent exported. The other dairy products produced included condensed milk (14,000 tons), skimmed milk (145,000 tons) and butter milk powder (23,000 tons).

Ranking next in importance to dairy products is the production of meat and meat products. The country's livestock population in 1968 was given to be 1.4 million beef breeding cows, 8.2 million cattle and around 600,000 pigs. The major items of production were around 314,000 tons of beef, 345,000 tons of pig meat and 213,000 tons of lamb.

Production of wool is the third major item of farm production. The sheep industry has been the mainstay of New Zealand's economy and the country ranks third in wool production in the world. The speciality is cross-breed wool, which is mostly an export commodity. The major competitors to New Zealand in this type of wool in the world market are Argentina and Uruguay. New Zealand's production of wool in 1968 was estimated at 735 lbs., on greasy basis. The average realisation was around 22.9 per cents per lb. in 1967-68 as against 29.4 cents per lb. in 1966-67. A declining trend is noticed in the price of coarse wool. Prices of fine wool have recorded a rise. There is perhaps a decline in demand for coarse wool owing to increased competition from synthetics.

New Zealand has about 3 million acres under field crops, about one million acres in plantations and 36,000 acres under orchards. Pastures constitute around 19 million acres. The crop production in the country includes wheat, barley, oats and maize. In wheat New Zealand produces roughly 60 per cent of the domestic requirement, the rest being imported; of other crops, production is more or less sufficient to meet local demand. Tobacco is the major commercial crop grown in the country (Table 12). It is mainly flue cured leaf used in cigarette manufacture and as pipe tobacco. Consumption of tobacco leaf by the local industry was estimated at 13.7 million lbs. in 1967-68, around 52 per cent of which was grown in New Zealand. The major source of supply of imported tobacco has so far been South Africa.

Table 5 gives details of primary production over the years 1964 through 1968.

Industry

The growth of population and income, rising internal demand as well as the policy of import substitution pursued over the years have given an impetus to industrial production in the country. The relatively rapid growth of the engineering industry in recent years has been encouraged by increased mechanisation of farms, the high investment levels that have prevailed in the country as also the rising demand for various types of durable consumer goods. The development of industrial techniques and the increased generation of electric power have also assisted the growth of industries. Available data on the structure of industries in the country (in 1965-66) indicate that manufacturing industries employed roughly 27 per cent of the country's labour force with an estimated capital of over

NZ $ 4,000 million.

Gross value of production in the manufacturing sector was estimated NZ $ 2,400 million in 1965-66. The net value added in that year was NZ $ 700 million, with a capital expenditure of NZ $ 145 million, of which over NZ $ 80 million was accounted for by plant and machinery. Around 60 per cent of the factories employed less than 10 per cent, showing that a good proportion was in the small scale sector serving local markets. But production by these factories accounted for only around a tenth of the total production in manufactures. About 160 large factories accounted for roughly 35 per cent of the total production. The country's industrial production ranges over a number of products —high speed twist drills, bicycles, aluminium tubes and cables, electric motors, starters, water heaters, pneumatic and steel tyred road rollers, liquid and powdered synthetic detergents, acrylic emulsions of paints, PVC compounds, plastics, paper, soluble coffee, telephone cables, petroleum products, nylon fibre, synthetic yarns, etc.

Around 18 per cent of the net output of factories (in 1965-66) originated in the food manufacturing group where 600 establishments contributed a net output of NZ $ 126 million. Transport equipment with a net output of NZ $ 83 million was the next important industrial group. The other important groups were wood and cork manufactures; metal products; footwear; other wearing apparel and made-up textiles; and assembly and repair of machinery, each group contributing about NZ $ 50 million net a year.

Recent developments in the engineering field in the country include a steel merchant bar mill, wire drawing and galvanizing, wire rope production, manufacture of wood screws, aluminium mills (producing sheet, foil and extrusions), sheet glass and fractional horse power electric motors. Expansion of capacities has taken place in the paper, cement, fertilizer and salt industries.

A major development was the commissioning of the New Zealand Steel Limited in early 1969. The concentration plant is located at the mine site at the Waikato

River North Head and will feed the direct reduction plant with a concentrate of about 60 per cent iron. The direct reduction plant will convert iron sand into sponge iron as a feed for the furnaces. Till the direct reduction plant is in operation, the furnaces — two electric arc furnaces which can produce 40 tons of steel every three hours — will be fed with scrap. The steel billets will go to the existing Pacific Steel Works for rolling. A pipe mill project is also due for operation in late 1970, which will produce tubes and rectangular hollow sections up to an internal diameter of 48 ins. The raw material for the pipe mill will be imported till the company produces its own hot-rolled strip, expected around 1978. Plans also exist to manufacture sections and rails around 1983.

The existing steel works, the Pacific Steel Ltd. In Auckland, is already producing merchant bar products from domestic scrap apprisings. Production is expected to reach 180,000 tons by 1970, the major expansion being expected in the production of wire rod, of around 73,500 tons, billets for which are expected to be supplied by the New Zealand Steel Ltd. It is anticipated that the steel production programme would save foreign exchange to the country of NZ $ 40 million in 1978 and NZ $ 60 million by 1983.

Table 6-12 give an indication of the growth of the manufacturing sector in New Zealand over the years 1964-68.

Transport

Road Transportation forms an integral part of New Zealand's economy. The country's primary production depends heavily on the road network. In 1967, New Zealand had roughly 58,000 miles of roads out of which 31,500 miles were metalled, 21,000 paved and 5,000 unmetalled. A substantial amount of capital is invested in development of the road network and the road transportation system of the country. New Zealand has over a million vehicles on the road and ranks second to U.S.A. in the proportion of vehicles per head of population. On an average, New Zealand has one passenger car for every four persons. Increasing attention is now being paid not only to road development but also to road safety and other programmes.

The principal centres of population in New Zealand are well connected by a network of railways with a route mileage of over 3,200. Out of this, the North Island has a route mileage of 1,636 miles. Around 70 miles of the railway network are electrified by DC, 1,500 volts. Around 160 miles have double track; a major portion of this is in the North Island. The railway development is the responsibility of the New Zealand Railways while the Ministry of Works takes charge of earthwork, construction of bridges, tunnels, etc. Plans exist for laying a new 15 mile track between Waikato and Bay of Plenty, which will include a tunnel of 5½ miles through Kaimai Hills.

The New Zealand railway system has a gauge of 3 ft. 6 inches throughout. The rails on the main lines are mostly of the weight of 91 lbs. per yard, while in the secondary and branch lines rails weighing 72 lbs. per yard are also in use. The development programme of the railways include complete track renewal to the extent of 90 miles per year. The sleepers in use are usually hardwood from Australia, although in recent times efforts are being made to replace them with New Zealand's pine sleepers, sleepers are usually 2,400 per mile.

The railway rolling stock, as in 1967, included 583 locomotives, of which 260 were diesel electric locomotives; around 60 were diesel shunting locomotives and 86 other shunting locomotives of 200 H.P. or more. There were 192 steam (tender) locomotives and 16 tank locomotives. The country had, in all, 800 passenger vehicles of which 128 were electric multiple units and 50 rail cars. The total number of wagons in 1967 was 33,900 out of which 4,000 were bogies, the rest four wheelers. The local railway workshops manufacture or assemble, to a large extent, the requirements of the railway rolling stock. Imports are also made from time to time either to replenish the existing stock or for additions. The country has arranged with the World Bank for a loan of NZ $ 30 million for rolling stock re-equipment programme.

In 1967, railway traffic was 421 million passenger miles and 1,484 million tonne-miles of freight.

Although New Zealand has over a dozen ports, overseas vessels call mainly at either Wellington or or Auckland. Whangarei is the principal port in the

North Island used mainly by oil tankers. There has been a rapid growth in traffic handled by various ports, and in 1966, ports in the North Island handled roughly 70 per cent of the overseas tonnage of ships. The cargo handled by the various ports increased from around 12 million tonnes in 1960 to over 20 million tonnes by 1967.

New Zealand has two international airports, one at Wellington and the other at Auckland. The country's international airline is Air New Zealand operated in collaboration with BOAC and Qantas. New Zealand National Airways Corporation handles all the domestic traffic.

Power

New Zealand is endowed with natural resources for generation of electric power, but while the population concentration is mostly in the North Island the potential for power development is mostly in the South Island. To obviate resulting difficulty, attempts have been made to work out an inter-connected system - direct transmission line between Benmore in the South Island and Haywards in the North Island.

Consumption of electricity in the country had doubled between 1958 and 1967 to reach a level of 11,350 kWh. Out of the total generation of power, 83 per cent is hydro-power, the rest steam. A substantial portion of the power generation is in Government units.

Domestic consumption of electricity in 1966-67 was in the region of 5,600 million kWh. The generating capacity in the country was estimated at 2.6 million kW in 1967. The domestic supply is 50-cycle alternating current at 230 volts.

It has been estimated that power demand will increase in the near future to 19,000 million kWh by 1974 and to over 23,000 million kWh by 1977. To satisfy this demand by 1977 it has been estimated that the country's generating capacity has to be increased to 5.4 million kW.

The power projects that are currently under construction include the 220,000 kW plant in Aviemore on the Waitakai river and another unit of 200,000 kW at Tongariro. Power generation and distribution in

New Zealand is the responsibility of the New Zealand Electricity Department.

Besides electricity, New Zealand also uses gas, produced from coal, as a source of heating and lighting. Gas production, as well as consumption, has increased steadily over the years and by 1966-67 there were over 130,000 consumers using roughly 6,200 million cubic feet of gas. Approximately 65 per cent of the gas available for distribution is found in the North Island. Gas production and distribution is assisted by the Government through subsidies, and in 1967 the average price of gas was around NZ $ 1.29 per thousand cubic feet.

A recent development is the discovery of natural gas at Kapuni in Taranaki. A Natural Gas Corporation, financed by the Government, has been set up to exploit the commercial potential of this source, which is likely to be available for use late in 1969.

PART TWO

TRADE

Chapter 2

MARKET STRUCTURE

The Market

New Zealand has an estimated population of around 2.76 million, a major portion of which is concentrated in five centres. The population is expected to exceed three million by 1974. The country enjoys a gross national product per head of over US $ 2,000.

It is estimated that approximately 38 per cent of the population is actively engaged in the labour force.

The national average income pattern is influenced to a large extent by the distribution pattern among wage and salary earners, who form the largest group in the labour force. Male salary earners are concentrated mainly in the middle income category; about 68 per cent has incomes ranging from US $ 2,000 to US$ 4,200. The concentration of female wage earners is found in the income range of US$ 800 to US$ 2,500; only 5 per cent of the female wage earners are found to enjoy an annual income of over US $ 3,000.

The average weekly earnings of an employee is currently around US $ 50. Wage rates received a spurt in recent months and the rise in wages almost kept in line with rising prices. The rising standard of living is reflected in consumption expenditures too. Real consumption per capita, which is estimated to have increased at an annual rate of around 1.5 per cent during the past five years, is expected to rise faster during the next decade. The restraints on consumption, imposed by income and other consideration, especially during the last two years, are likely to be removed and recovering confidence is expected to stimulate consumption. Current forecasts are that a per capita consumption of around US $ 1,500 could be aimed at by 1973-74.

Retail sales turnover has been in the region of US $ 1,700 million a year in recent times. The major group of expenditure item is grocery and small goods, which accounts for roughly 16 per cent of the total. Clothing, drapery and dress materials rank next in importance, roughly 13 per cent of the turnover. Among the other important items of consumption may be mentioned furniture, bedding and floor coverings, toiletry, tobacco and household appliances.

Purchase of consumer durables has also witnessed rapid growth, a major factor of influence here being the extension of the instalment credit system. During the quarter July - September 1968, roughly US $ 30 million worth of consumer durables were sold on hire purchase. The most important category of purchase has been motor vehicles, roughly US $ 20 million out of the total. Purchase of plant and machinery on instalment system is also growing.

After a brief lull in 1967 and early 1968 an expansion in building activity is now under way. Permits issued for private building activity have been on the increase in recent months. Increased investment in construction has given a fillip to the development of ancillary industries too.

Emphasis in recent years is on diversification of the economy and industrial production has been encouraged. The recent devaluation of New Zealand dollar is expected to provide a stimulus to import substitution. With all this, however, the rate of growth envisaged for the economy and the rise in investment and consumption postulated would necessitate a higher level of imports. The import demand is likely to be more marked in machinery and equipment.

A major portion of New Zealand's imports is on private account. Government imports are only around 8 per cent of the total most of which is in the category "machinery and transport equipment". Private imports have been about US $ 70 million a month, on an average during 1969.

Channels of Distribution

Import trade in New Zealand is essentially in private hands. There are several established importers, in specialised fields. While some importers act purely as commission agents several have their own wholesale and sometimes retail outlets. A few large department stores, with retail chains throughout the country, play a significant role in retail trade. Most of these department stores also tend to import directly their requirements.

Imports into New Zealand are subject to a system of import licensing. Certain categories of goods are, however, exempt from licensing, details of which are discussed in the chapter that follows. Under the present system of licensing an established importer in New Zealand with an import history plays a crucial role. As licences are granted on the basis of an importer's standing, it is difficult for new importers (without previous licensing history) to get an import permit. It therefore is essential for Indian exporters to cultivate established importers and have them represent their interests in the country. Importers are concentrated in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. Dunedin is an important centre for jute.

The Indian business community is mostly engaged in grocery, and other retail trade. It has hardly played a significant role so far in channelling Indian exports. Nor with its present set up can this community be looked upon as a potential vehicle for Indian trade. Indian exporters will have to cultivate established non-Indian importers in New Zealand to further their interests.

Such information as could be obtained on leading importers in New Zealand is given in Appendix 2. Indian exporters would also be well advised to contact the offices of the Chambers of Commerce in New Zealand who can put them in touch with leading importers in their respective fields. Appendix III lists the Chambers of Commerce in New Zealand.

The Trading terms vary widely with the importer, the commodity and the delivery schedules. While an irrevocable letter of credit is by far the most common practice, documents against acceptance and documents against payment are also in vogue. Extension of supplier's credit has recently come to play in increasing role in a few cases.

Government Purchases

While import history plays an important part in private imports, this problem does not arise in imports on Government account. What is required here is active participation in tenders issued by the different Government departments. The major Governmental spending areas are the railways, electricity, health and civil works

Indian exporters should try to keep themselves abreast of all the tenders issued by the various departments. While the Indian High Commission could no doubt play a useful role in this, it would be more advantageous for Indian exporters to have adequate representation in New Zealand to ensure a regular flow of market intelligence. Local representation would help in another regard too, for it is learnt that in deciding most of the tenders a bias does exist in favour of the locally based participant.

Several other factors appear to play a key role in deciding tenders. The most significant one seems to be the possibility of reciprocity of trade, viz., as to what New Zealand could possibly sell in exchange. In view of its tight reserve position New Zealand does attach importance to this aspect. The bad image that seems to have been created in this market by the shoddy performance of a few Indian exporters in the recent past is another factor to contend with. These are of immediate relevance in dealing with the New Zealand Railways and Electricity Department (details are discussed in a subsequent chapter).

Shipping

A Common complaint of importers in New Zealand against India is the general lack of adherence to delivery schedules. This appears to be a major reason why several importers shy away from Indian trade. Lack of proper shipping facilities between India and New Zealand is given as a major causal factor here.

Opinion is divided on the adequacy of direct shipping services available between the two countries. The Union Steamship Company, which operates the services, is of the opinion that at the present cargo levels its services are more than adequate. The Company also claims that its own ships and the BI Lines ply regularly at least once in two months ex-Calcutta and at least three trips a year ex-Bombay. The Company of course, concedes that the services might be disrupted at times due to circumstances beyond its control. But Indian exporters, and several importers in New Zealand, hold the view that the direct shipping services are quite irregular and transhipment is necessarily involved. Transhipment leads not only to inordinate delays but also to increased costs and, in many cases, extensive damage.

And in items like tea, transhipment has been held responsible for its low offtake because of its deleterious affect on quality. Cases have also been cited where importers, who had wished to regulate their purchases, often found themselves in a peculiar situation of having no stocks at one time and to much at another. Goods ordered earlier but involving transhipment and goods despatched later, but direct, have often reached the importer at about the same time.

It is just possible that the problems are exaggerated out of proportion, with exporters covering delays at the manufacturing end under the excuse of inadequate shipping. But there is no doubt that the existing facilities need to be improved; once made regular, the services, would no doubt have a marked impact on Indo-New Zealand trade. Perhaps the Shipping Corporation of India could explore the possibility of extending its services to Australia to cover New Zealand too, at least five to six times a year on a regular basis as an exploratory step. The possibilities of expanding trade, the cost of operation and the entire economics need to be worked out in detail.

Role of Embassy, Publicity, Etc.

One point to which immediate attention is to be paid in expanding trade with New Zealand is the need for creating the right impression of India. As it is, in this market, India has, if at all, only a tarnished image owing to the importers' sad experience with a few Indian exporters. Quite a few, both in Government circles and outside, are not even aware of India's capacity to supply a wide range of sophisticated equipment to international standards. Publicity for India and its products has been woefully neglected.

It is here that the Indian High Commission could, and should play an active role. The Mission has recently acquired a commercial representative and it is time that his services are put to the best use.

If he is to be effective at all, the representative should be constantly on the move, keep in touch with Government departments and importers all the time and ply them with adequate literature and samples of Indian products. He should cultivate the leading importers and develop useful contacts with them for Indian exporters. He should also be in a position to collect information on Government tenders and pass it on to interested exporters in India. As Auckland is the principal commercial centre, concentrated activity here is quite essential.

Suitable machinery has also to be established on the Indian exporting side for effective follow-up action. The various Export Promotion Councils should be active here. They should feed the commercial representative with necessary and uptodate literature on Indian exports and exporters. In India's case it becomes essential to point out that the literature published has to be both attractive and informative

It is equally imperative that deposite its aherence to the principle of freedom of trade, the country adopt a concept of selectivity in the export trade. Only firms with quality products and competent to live up to their commitments should be allowed to export. Pre-shipment inspection should be quite rigid in practice, not on paper only. Defaulting exporters should be penalised, for it should be realised that to correct a bad image is far more difficult than to create one, as is the case with India in most of the markets in the world including New Zealand. The fact is to be recognised that in international markets India is facing competition from countries with far more resources at their command, better techniques of marketing and improved facilities, long years of standing and good quality products. Apart from competitive prices, only products of reputable quality, improved sales technique and strict adherence to delivery schedules and specifications of contract can help India gain a foothold in markets such as New Zealand.

Indian exporters should constantly be on the look out for opportunities to exhibit their wares. The High Commission could help in this regard. Especially in cases like machine tools, where a visual demonstration could be more effective than pages of literature, such opportunities should not be lost sight of. Unfortunately here again Indian approach is not always quite satisfactory. Often the approach is lukewarm at the beginning and everything is hurried up at the end and the show that is put on often turns out to be mediocre. It is learnt that an industrial exhibition is scheduled to be held in Auckland in August 1969 and exactly the same thing is reported to have happened.

Chapter 3

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

Imports into New Zealand are regulated by a system of Import Licensing Schedules administered by the Customs Department. Token licenses were issued in 1949 to help New Zealand businessmen maintain their business connections in the United Kingdom. Till 1961 imports were permitted only from selected countries listed in the import licensing schedule; this has been changed since 1962.

With fluctuating export earnings and the margin of reserves, New Zealand's import policy too has undergone considerable changes, sometimes placing restraints on imports and sometimes liberalizing them. Since 1967 an attempt has been made to liberalize imports and to free as many items as possible from import control. By 1968-69 slightly over half of the country's imports, by value, were put in the exempted category. Under the Free Trade Agreement between Australia and New Zealand certain categories of imports from Australia, like peas, beans, lentils, strawberries, timber, plywood, flooring of laminated wood, etc., are also exempt from licensing.

The Import Licensing Schedule for the year ending June 10, 1970, contains the following provisions:

> Basic Items: a percentage allocation is provided based either on the amount of licence issued during a previous period or the amount of actual imports made during the period;
>
> 'C' items: imports are considered individually on the basis of domestic availability, essentially, etc.;
>
> 'D' items: imports will be allowed only under most exceptional circumstances; and
>
> 'E' items: no licence is required for import

Basic licences, where the basis of issue is the licences of a previous period, are issued automatically -- without fresh application. An established import history thus plays a crucial role in securing import licences; the Import Schedule does not provide for new importers.

Under the new Schedule imports of raw materials subject to licensing are allowed upto 105 per cent of the 1968-69 licences, except in the case of woollen woven piecegoods weighing more than 5½ oz. per sq. yd. where the allocation is upto 100 per cent. It is learnt that a liberal attitude will be adopted in deciding applications for imports of new plant and equipment to enable industries in New Zealand to take advantage of more efficient methods of production. Imports of consumer goods are generally allowed up to 105 per cent of the 1968-69 licences. Imports of spare parts may be permitted even above the levels prescribed in the Schedule - viz., over 105 per cent of 1968-69 licences - provided they are found necessary for efficient servicing.

The Schedule also provides for issue of licences for small or 'token' imports of select goods to enable New Zealand manufacturers to "keep abreast of overseas trends in production and style".

Imports are also permitted under what is known as 'No Remittance Scheme', where an individual is allowed to import items for his own use by utilizing funds which he has accumulated abroad, provided he agrees to transfer to New Zealand at least 50 per cent of the c.i.f. value of goods imported under such a scheme.

The new Schedule also permits an importer to transfer his import entitlement between item codes in a group, a facility that was given in last year's licensing schedule also. The object is to give licence holders maximum flexibility in the use of their licences.

Licences issued can be used only by the licensee for imports in his own name. They are valid for import of goods only during the period for which they are issued, the determining factor being the date of arrival of the goods in New Zealand.

Imports of certain categories of goods are not allowed into New Zealand. These include pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes of sizes made in New Zealand;

reciprocating pumps up to and including 4" diam. delivery, and having a delivery pressure equivalent to 500 ft. head, axial flow with heads not exceeding 20 ft. rotary vane and other impellor up to and including 3" diam. delivery; diaphragm upto and including 2" diam, hand operated drum filling pumps and hydraulic pumps and parts, etc. Certain categories of imports are subject to Plant Quarantine Regulations, Stock Foods and Agricultural Seeds Importation Regulations and other specific regulations.

The Import Licensing Schedule for the Licensing Period 1969-70, published by the New Zealand Customs Department provides all the relevant particulars in respect of various categories of imports into New Zealand. Amendments to the Schedule are published in the Import Licensing Bulletin, issued by the office of Comptroller of Customs, Wellington.

During the nine months ended March 1969, roughly 43 per cent of the imports were made under the authority of import licensing schedules; about 46 per cent were under exempt category; 2 per cent under no-remittance scheme; and about 9 per cent on Government account.

Export Incentive Scheme

New Zealand has also in operation an export incentive scheme under which additional import licences are granted to manufacturers who have exported, or intend to export, New Zealand made goods incorporating imported raw materials or components. Imported made-up articles that are merely packaged and exported and materials that are exported in the same form as they were imported do not qualify for benefits under this scheme.

Incentive licences are of three types:

Replacement Licences: for manufacturers who have used in the manufacture of goods for export raw materials or components "imported under licences issued to cover production for the domestic product";

Assistance Licences: for manufacturers who have used in the manufacture goods for export, only in respect of materials used in the manufacture of the goods to be exported;

Bonus Licences: for manufacturers "who have exported manufactured goods in which licensed imported raw materials and/or components have been used" whether these "have been obtained under Replacement or Assistance licences or under normal licences which have contained an allocation to cover export trade". These licences are normally issued for use in applicant's own manufacture.

The issue of the incentive licences are decided by the Collector of Customs in the light of circumstances of each application.

Tariff Structure

The tariff policy of New Zealand is essentially attuned to the development of New Zealand's industries and to satisfy New Zealand's bilateral and multi-lateral commitments. The country has multi-column tariff structure of (i) British preferential tariff; (ii) most favoured nation tariff, and (iii) general tariff.

The British preferential tariff applies to goods entitled to be entered as the produce of some part of the Commonwealth. Special rates operate for goods imported from Canada and Australia, in select cases. Imports from India also enjoy the British preferential tariff. The list of British preferential countries and territories is given in Statement I at the end of this chapter.

The most favoured nation tariff operates in the case of countries listed in Statement II. In all other cases the general tariff operates.

Importers can also apply for permission to obtain goods at lower rates of duty under concessionary references givenin tariff, which cover a wide range of industrial, agricultural and dairying machinery, manufacturers' raw materials and medicaments and pharmaceutical goods. Details of such concessions are listed in the Customs Tariff of New Zealand published by the New Zealand Customs Department. Statement III lists the major concessions that could be claimed.

The rates of duty on select items of import are given in Appendix 5.

New Zealand has concluded trade agreements with several countries in recent years. Under the Free Trade Agreement with Australia, which came into force in January 1966, periodic reviews are made on the level of duties on various items and the scope for steeping down, and ultimate removal, of such duties. The goods listed in the schedule to agreement cover roughly 60 per cent of the imports from Australia and include such items as forest produce, petroleum products, meat, fish, cheese, lead, zinc, copper rods and bars, wool and chemicals.

New Zealand has also signed trade agreements with Canada and Malaysia providing for reciprocity of treatment in respect of tariffs. Trade agreements also exist with Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, U.S.S.R., Poland, Bulgaria and Republic of Korea.

Exchange Control

While control over the physical import of goods is vested in the Customs Department, exchange control is administered by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

The Bank controls all remittances to overseas countries. The trading banks in the country are authorised to remit money overseas where an import licence carrying an exchange availability is held and a full set of shipping documents including a bill of lading, invoice, insurance certificate, etc., is produced. In other cases, that is, in cases of remittances for goods exempt from licensing, approval has to be obtained from the Reserve Bank. The currency of payment allowed for imports is normally sterlings; or any sterling area currency for goods originating in sterling area; or New Zealand currency paid to the credit of an account with a New Zealand bank in the name of a bank of the country concerned. And, for goods originating outside the sterling area, any non-sterling currency or sterling for credit of an external account in U.K. or New Zealand currency paid to the credit of an account with a New Zealand bank in the name of the bank of the country concerned.

Where progress payments are to be made during the manufacture of machinery and no documents are available, a 'clean remittance' could be made after obtaining the Reserve Bank permission. Once permission is given, shipping documents have to be produced to the importer's trading bank in due course.

Payments for imports on a consignment basis may be made without reference to the Reserve Bank provided the import is made against a valid import licence carrying exchange availability. Shipping documents should be exhibited to the bank and no previous payment from any source should have been made.

As regards overseas investments in New Zealand no restrictions are placed on transfer of capital to New Zealand through the banking system; capital can be transferred in the form of goods too, but if such goods are subject to licensing in New Zealand either a remitting licence has to be utilised or a no-remittance licence obtained from the Customs Department. The issue of shares in overseas company in payment for shares or assets of a New Zealand company requires special consent of the Reserve Bank. Remittances of earnings on capital to overseas beneficiaries is allowed with only a technical proviso, viz., that the prior approval of the Reserve Bank is obtained and the remittance is 'authenticated by an auditor's certificate or other satisfactory evidence'. Repatriation of capital, including capital gains and capitalised profits, is normally allowed subject to the formal approval of the Reserve Bank provided such capital has come to New Zealand originally either through the banking system or in some approved form. Repatriation is not normally allowed in the case of capital introduced in the form of goods under no-remittance scheme.

As already pointed out the Customs Department administers the import licensing. The Department of Industries and Commerce deals with imports by new industries. Indian investors interested in setting up an industry in New Zealand should contact the Secretary of the Department in Wellington for particulars regarding import of capital equipment and raw materials into New Zealand.

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand has published a number of pamphlets explaining the various provisions of the Exchange Control Regulations that operate in the country. Copies of these booklets could be obtained from the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, P.O. Box 2498, Wellington.

Statement I

LIST OF BRITISH PREFERENTIAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

AFRICA

Botswana

Gambia and Sierra Leone

Ghana

Kenya

Lesotho

Malawi

Mauritius and Dependencies

Nigeria

Seychelles and Dependencies

St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha

Swaziland

Tanzania

Uganda

Zambia

AMERICA

Bahamas

Barbados

Bermuda

British Honduras

Canada

Falkland Islands and Dependencies

Guyana

Jamaica

Leeward Islands, Windward Islands and Dominica

Trinidad and Tobago

ANTRARCTICA

Ross Dependency

Whale Fisheries (British)

ASIA

Aden Colony and Aden Protectorate

Bahrein

Brunej

Ceylon

Hong Kong

India

Malaysia

Maldive Islands or Maldives

Pakistan

Qatar and Trucial Sheikdoms

Sabah

Sarawak

Singapore

EUROPE

United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, including Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Republic of Ireland

Cyprus

Gibraltar

Malta, including Gozo and Comino

PACIFIC

Australia

Enderbury - Canton Island Condominium

Fiji

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, including Ocean, Fanning, Phoenix, and Christmas (Pacific Ocean) Islands.

Nauru

New Hebrides Condominium

Norfolk Island

Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea under Australian Administration

Pitcairn Island

Solomon Islands, British

Tonga

Western Samoa

Statement II

LIST OF MOST FAVOURED NATIONS AND THEIR DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Algeria
Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi

Combodia
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China (Mainland)
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Leopoldville)
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Finland
France

Gabon
German Federal Republic
Greece

Haiti

Iceland
Indonesia
Israel
Italy
Iroty Coast
Japan

Kuwait

Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourge
Malagasy
Mali
Mauritania
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Niger
Norway

Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal

Republic of China (Taiwan)

Rwanda
Senegal
Somalia
South Korea
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland

Togo
Tunisia
Turkey

Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
United Arab Republic (Egypt)

United States of America
Uppar Volta
Uruguay
Yugoslavia

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LIST OF CONCESSIONS

Reference No.	Description	Rates of Duty		
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General Tariff
1	2	3	4	5
	Machinery, machines, machine tools, engines, appliances and other goods, as may be approved by the Minister, peculiar to use in manufacturing or industrial processes, or for such other purposes as the Minister may approve and under such conditions as they may prescribe. (Note - The Minister may decline to grant any concession under this part of the Tariff if he is satisfied that suitably equivalent goods of New Zealand manufacture could be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions)			
10.1	Bankers', confectioners', bootmaking, brick and tile making, flour and grain milling, gas making, refrigerating, stone crushing, mining, woollen mill and hosiery mill machinery, machines, machine tools, engines and appliances, insulators, water turbines and centrifugal separators	Free	15%*	25%*
+ 10.2	Other (except goods of references 10.3 to 10.9 below)	Free	20%*	25%*

*Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.
+ Effective 14.2.69.

(Contd.....)

Statement III. (contd...)

1	2	3	4	5
+ 10.3	Machinery, machines, appliances and other goods peculiar to use in agriculture, dairying, horticulture, beekeeping or in the manufacture of milk products	Free	Free	Free
10.4	Textile fabrics suited for use on machines or machinery	Free	..	10%
10.5	Textile fabrics for the manufacture or repair of umbrellas	Free Free	Free 30%	Free 35%
10.6	Prefabricated metal bridges	Aul) 10% Can)		
10.7	Paper in rolls not exceeding 2 in. in width, specially suited for industrial purposes.	Free	10%	20%
10.8	Articles and materials suited for and to be used only in the fabrication or repair of goods in New Zealand	25%	..	25% *
	Note - All decision of the Minister in reference to goods approved under Reference No. 10.8 of this Part shall be published in the Gazette			
10.9	Articles and materials suited for and to be used only in the assembly, completion or manufacture of motor vehicles which have been imported unassembled in accordance with the determinations of the Minister	6¼% Can+	45%	65%

(contd....)

1	2	3	4	5
11.0	Woven fabrics containing in any proportion man-made discontinuous fibres (but not containing sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair, and not being pile fabrics of a end used to upholster furniture) and weighing more than 5½ oz./yd^2, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	15%
12.0	Articles and materials peculiar to use by fire brigades or for use in fire extinguishing, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	20%
13.0	Life saving apparatus, diving dresses, apparel and other apparatus suited solely for use in poisonous gases or smoke and appliances peculiar to use with any of the foregoing, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
15.0	Regalia, emblems, certificates, almanacs and banners, being the property of any society or branch registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1909	Free	..	Free
16.0	Trophies, prizes, flags, medals, medallions, badges and other decorations, awarded or to be awarded to individuals and donated by persons resident abroad and trophies & prizes won abroad or sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in New Zealand; war medals and other medals and minatures thereof as may be approved by the Minister; medals, badges, flags and other articles, approved by the Minister, imported by such patriotic, ambulance or other organisations as may be			

(contd.......)

Statement III (contd...)

1	2	3	4	5
	approved by the Minister	Free	..	Free
17.0	Musical instruments imported for the exclusive use of any band or musical society approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
18.0	Paintings, pictures, statuary, other works of art and such other articles, as may be approved by the Minister, for display in Public museums, the buildings of public institutions or art associations registered as corporate bodies public parks or other public places and under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe	Free	..	Free
19.0	Articles and materials specially suited for artists' use, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	15%	25%
20.1	Goods for educational, scientific or cultural purposes: Goods of classes included in Annexes B, C or D to the UNESCO Agreement on the importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, when imported by or for educational scientific or cultural institutions approved by the Minister for their own use and under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe	Free	...	Free
20.2	Other goods for educational purposes, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe			

(contd.......)

Statement III.(contd....)

1	2	3	4	5
21.1	Goods for the use of the blind, deaf or dumb:			
	Books, publications and documents, of all kinds in raised characters, for the blind	Free	...	Free
21.2	Goods speciall designed for the use of the blind, deaf or dumb as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
22.0	Food stuffs specially prepared for infants or invalids or for dietetic purposes, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	10%
23.1	Medicaments and pharmaceutical goods:			
	Anesthetics and antiseptics as may be approve by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%
23.2	Insulin substitutes and preparations made from liver, pancrease, pituitary gland or thyroid gland, in combination with other substances, as may be approved by the Minister andunder such conditons as he may prescribe	Free	..	20%
23.3	Medicinal preparations packed in hermetically sealed glass vessels of a capacity not exceeding 50 ml. as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	20%	25%

(contd...)

Statement III. (contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
23.4	Medicaments, as may be approved by the Minister of Customs on the recommendations of the Minister of Health, and subject to such conditions as the Minister of Customs may prescribe	Free	20%	25%
23.5	Preparations made from animal glands or tissues, natural or reproduced by synthesis, or from synthetic substitutes therefore, as may be approved by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
23.6	Articles for wear, as may be approved by the Minister, peculiarly adapted to affort support or protection to an abnormal conditions of the human body or to reduce or alleviate such condition.	Free	Free	Free
23.7	Instruments and appliances peculiar to surgeons' physicians',dentists'or opticians'use, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	15%	25%
23.8	Materials specially prepared for the use of surgeons, physicians & dentists, as may be approved by the Minister & under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	10%	12½%
24.0	Drugs,chemicals and other substances,especially suited for use as culture media, staibs for microscopic work, or as indicators for chemical analysis or scientific investigation,as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	Free	Free	Free

Chapter 4

REVIEW AND PROSPECTS OF TRADE

External trade plays a vital part in New Zealand's development. With a narrow specialisation in a few pastoral products and virtual dependence on imports for most of its requirements, New Zealand has had to face serious problems in its overseas transactions at times. Recourse in a few years had to be had to restrictive policies of import or heavy borrowings abroad.

With dependence on a few primary exports, vulnerable to changes in world demand and prices, New Zealand's export earnings have fluctuated from time to time. This, coupled with rising imports, has meant fluctuations in the country's trade balance too. Over the years 1960 through 1968 the country has had a fabourable balance on merchandise account except for three years, viz., 1961, 1965 and 1966. In 1967 the balance of trade again turned in favour, a trend that has continued in 1968 too, when a favourable balance of US $ 94 million was recorded on merchandise account (Table 13).

Balance of payments

While the trade balance has been, by and large, favourable to New Zealand, deficits on invisible account has offset the favourable balance in most of the years with the result the country has had a net deficit on current account in several years. The major disturbing factors have been freight on imports (which has been rather heavy as the country is far away from its principal suppliers) and other invisible payments. The net deficit on transportation, merchandise, insurance, etc., has been around U.S. $ 80 million a year during the last decade. Travel has also been another deficit component that has gradually increased over time to around U.S. $ 40 million a year. With increasing overseas investment in the country, the net outflow of interest and other payments has been in excess of the country's earnings abroad on its investments. The result is that the investment income component has also been a negative item over the years; it had sharply risen to around U.S. $ 70 million by 1967. Net deficit on current transfers has also contributed to the deterioration in the net balance on current account. The transfers have been mostly on private account, through private remittances abroad.

In 1968 improved export earnings helped New Zealand turn the corner and end up with a current account surplus of U.S. $ 82 million. But the level of surplus was not sufficient to offset the net capital outflow to the tune of U.S. $ 113 million. Substantial repayments of short term debt to I.M.F. and the Bank for International Settlements contributed mostly to the outflow. The result was a reduction in net overseas assets of the banking system of U.S. $ 37 million in that year (Table 14). New Zealand's official overseas reserves stood at U.S. $ 230 million at the end of 1968, but the reserves position appears to have improved slightly in the subsequent two months.

Exports

Exports from New Zealand are limited to a narrow range of primary products, viz., meat and meat products, dairy products and wool. Attempts have been made in recent times to achieve product diversification. Items like newsprint, pulp and paper, wood manufacturers and machinery items, especially those connected with farming, have also entered the export list. However, primary produce still accounts for quite a substantial portion - around 90 per cent - of New Zealand's exports. Over the years 1960 through 1964 New Zealand's exports increased to U.S. $ 1,076 million by 1964. The next year witnessed a drop in exports mainly as a result of a steep fall in the price of wool, a trend that continued in subsequent months. Export earnings recovered in 1968, after a dip in 1967, to reach U.S. $ 997 million.

The principal markets for New Zealand are U.K., U.S.A., Japan and Australia, which together account for over three-fourths of its total exports. The United Kingdom is, by far, the most important market for New Zealand produce although its share has been gradually declining, from 53 per cent in 1960-61 to 28 per cent in the third-quarter of 1968. During this period, exports to U.S.A. recorded a significant increase — to roughly 28 per cent of New Zealand's exports. Japan has also emerged as an important buyer; roughly 10 per cent of New Zealand exports found their way into the Japanese market during July - September 1968. Australia is the other important market accounting for roughly 10 per cent of New Zealand's exports in July-September 1968, a rapid increase since 1966-67. France and West Germany account for roughly 2 per cent each of New Zealand's exports. The proportion of New Sealand's exports finding its way into India is negligible (Table 15).

Pattern of Exports

New Zealand's exports, as stated earlier, are dominated by three major groups of items, viz., dairy products, wool, meat and meat products. Hides and skins (undressed) are also becoming important. Export earnings have naturally followed the trend in world prices of the three principal groups. Between 1963 and 1967, while the volume of exports from New Zealand has recorded an increase of around 15 per cent, the value of exports recorded increase of less than 10 per cent - the result mostly of the fall in the price of wool and butter since 1964.

Export earnings fluctuated from a low of $ 793 million in 1961 to a high of U.S. $ 1,084 million in 1966. In 1967 exports from New Zealand registered a drop of U.S. $ 91 million compared to the previous years level or of US $ 1,084 million, due mainly to a steep fall in volume of wool export coupled with a fall in wool prices to the tune of around 17 per cent. Exports of wool in 1967 were only around U.S. $ 190 million as against U.S. $ 323 million in the previous year. The available data for 1968 suggest that wool exports have picked up subsequently to reach $ 204 million in that year consequent on improvement in world demand situation.

Meat and meat preparations, which is another major category of New Zealand's exports, were of US $ 291 million in 1967, increasing to around US $ 320 million in 1968. A substantial portion of the exports are in the form of fresh, chilled or frozen meat, mostly lamb and muttom, sent to U.K. Exports of lamb and beef are facing restrictions in overseas markets, especially in U.S.A. and Europe.

Exports of dairy products accounted for roughly 15 per cent of the total in 1967 and 1968. The major item is butter whose exports had come down between 1967 and 1968 and were of the order of US $ 125 million in 1968. Dumping by European producers and accumulation of stocks in Europe were the major factors.

Another important item is cheese whose exports have been US $ 47 million in 1968. Here again heavy stock piling in Europe poses threat. Among the food items exports of fish and fish preparations have been growing over time, and in 1967 New Zealand exported roughly US $ 10 million worth of this item.

The other categories of growing exports from New Zealand include hides and skins (undressed) whose exports have increased from around US $ 34 million in 1961 to over US $ 50 million by 1968. The important item is sheep skin, without wool, exported principally to U.S.A. Horse hides exported to Italy and Japan, sheep skin (with wool) to France and calf skin to Italy and U.K. are the other main items.

Exports of manufactured goods have recorded a rise over time. The devaluation of the New Zealand dollar seems to have improved the competitive position of several of its manufactured exports. Significant increases have been in wood products, pulp and paper, textiles, chemicals, ceramics and machinery.

The industrial sector is expected to contribute substantially to improved export performance of the country. Great hopes are pinned on the forest industries, the aluminium smelter and, to some extent, the iron and stell industry. Current indications are that the economy would aim at a rate of growth of around 8.5 per cent per annum in exports till 1972-73 and 5 per cent per year thereafter. Export earnings by 1973-74 are projected around US $ 1,900 million.

Imports

Imports into New Zealand reached a peak in 1966 when the country's import bill was around US $ 1,095 million. Since 1966 there has been a tendency for imports to decline both as a result of increased domestic production and the policy of import restraints. Total value of imports into the country during 1968 were of the order of US $ 903 million.

The United Kingdom is by far the most important source of supply and during July-September 1968 U.K. supplied roughly 31 per cent. The share of U.K. has registered a decline over the years, from around 43 per cent in 1960-61. The dominance of U.K. in New Zealand's import trade is explained to a large extent by the preferential treatment accorded to such imports. Australia has also emerged as an important supplier to New Zealand and in July-September 1968 supplied around 20 per cent; the conclusion of the Free Trade Agreement between the two countries has been a helping factor. The U.S.A., with a share of 13 per cent in New Zealand's imports during the third-quarter of 1968, has recorded only a marginal increase over the years. A rapid growth is seen in imports from Japan. Its share has gone up substantially between 1960-61 and 1967-68 and Japan currently supplies roughly 8 per cent of New Zealand's imports. Other countries whose importance is growing in this market include Canada, West Germany, Hong Kong and Iran.

India's share in New Zealand's imports has recorded a decline over the years and during July-September 1968 India supplied less than 1 per cent (Table 17).

Pattern of Imports

Of the various categories of imports into New Zealand imports of machinery and equipment are the most important. In 1967 they accounted for roughly US $ 317 million, out of a total of US $ 955 million. In the subsequent nine months imports of machinery and equipment were worth US $ 189 million.

Non-electric machinery items are significant in this category. Of the different groups, the fast growing items during the last five years are office machines - typewriters, cheque-writers, accounting machines and computers — and non-electric power machinery like steam boilers. Of the imports of machinery for special industries, mining machinery has been on the decline while that of paper machinery has increased over time. The important categories of imports and the sources of supply are:

Office machines - U.K., U.S.A., India

Machines for special industries - U.K., U.S.A., Australia, Canada

Metal working machinery - U.K., Australia

Textile machinery - U.K., Germany

Non-electric power and machinery - U.K., U.S.A. Germany, Canada.

Import of transport equipment was US $ 114 million in 1967 having registered a decline of US $ 36 million compared to the previous year. The major suppliers to the market are U.K., Australia, Japan and Canada. Of the items, imports of railway vehicles have registered an increase during the last five years while road-motor vehicles and aircrafts have recorded a decline. The countries from which the imports were made in 1967 are:

Railway vehicles - Canada, Japan

Passenger motor vehicles - Canada, U.K., Australia

Aircrafts - U.S.A.

Imports of electrical machinery, which were of the order of US $ 71 million in 1967, also recorded a mild decline compared to the previous year. Imports were US $ 41 million during January-September 1968. The major item of import is power machinery, mostly from U.K., West Germany and Italy. New Zealand imported roughly US $ 7 million worth of cables in 1967, most of which were from U.K. and Australia. U.K. was also the principal supplier to New Zealand of telecommunication equipment and other electric machinery items. Imports of domestic electric equipment are only US $ 2 million per year, a major portion of which is from U.K. and Australia. An item of import of increasing importance in recent times, albeit of limited magnitude, is electrical equipment for medical purposes supplied to New Zealand by U.S.A., Netherlands and U.K.

Ranking next in importance is basic manufactures whose imports into New Zealand were of the order of US $ 272 million in 1967; the major group is textile yarn and fabrics, with an import level of US $ 99 million in 1967. Imports of this category have, however, been on the decline during the last few years. Of the various items, imports of woven cotton fabrics have been around US $ 29 million a year during the last few years, a major portion of which was bleached or printed types. The important sources of supply were Japan, Hong Kong, U.K. and India. India's share has, however, registered a decline, being priced out of the market by Hong Kong. New Zealand also imports roughly US $ 17 million of grey cotton fabrics a year mostly from U.K. and India. Cotton yarn and thread is imported from U.K., Japan, Australia and India. Japan and Australia figure prominently in the supply of synthetic fibre yarn. In non-cotton textiles, woven synthetic fabrics are mostly from Japan and U.S.A. while U.K. plays a major part in the supply of woven regenerated fabrics. India is the major supplier to the market of woven jute fabrics.

Of the iron and steel items, with an import level of around US $ 17 million a year, imports of barns, rods and shapes have been on the decline with increasing domestic production. A slight decline is also seen in the import of universals, plates and sheets. Imports of pipes and tubes increased between 1964 and 1966, but has recorded a decline since 1967. Australia and U.K. are the principal supplies to the market of iron and steel products especially shapes, plates and sheets. Japan is another important source in plates and sheets. Pipes and tubes are imported mostly from Australia and U.K., and India (since 1967). Iron and steel wires, excluding wire rod, are from Australia, U.K. and Japan.

Among the non-ferrous metals, whose imports are around US $ 33 million a year, copper accounts for roughly half the total. Australia, U.K. and Canada are the major sources of supply. Imports of aluminium, which account for roughly 25 per cent of the total imports of non-ferrous metals, are made mostly from Canada and Australia. Among the other non-ferrous metals, imports of tin have declined over time.

Among the metal manufactures imported into New Zealand the important category is tools. New Zealand imports roughly US $ 8 to 9 million worth of tools a year, most of which comes from U.K., Australia and U.S.A. Japan and Germany and, of late, India are the other suppliers.

U.K., Australia, U.S.A. and Japan are the principal sources of supply to New Zealand of paper and paper-board whose imports into the country have, however, been declining in the last few years. The largest decline has been in the import of newsprint, mainly as a result of increased domestic production.

The other manufactures imported into the country include rubber tyres and tubes from U.S.A. and Australia and veneer and plywood from Portugal, Canada, Australia and U.K. and leather and leather manufactures. Imports of non-metallic mineral manufactures have also been on the decline, the important items here being glass and cement. U.K., U.S.A. and Netherlands are the principal sources of supply.

Imports of medicines and pharmaceuticals are made mostly from U.K., Australia and Switzerland. Imports of plastic materials have been increasing from 1967; out of a total import of around US $ 21 million roughly US $ 8 million are from U.K., the other suppliers being U.S.A. (US $ 4 million); Australia (US $ 3 million); and Japan (US $ 2.5 million). Imports of organic chemicals were of the order of US $ 15 million in 1967 supplied by U.S.A., Australia, U.K. and Japan. The other items that are picking up in importance in recent times are dyeing, tanning and colouring materials supplied by U.K. and Australia and manufactured fertilizers imported from Canada, W. Germany and U.S.A.

New Zealand also imports roughly US $ 75 to 80 million worth of mineral fuels and lubricants every year. Imports of crude petroleum account for a sizeable portion of such imports. The principal sources of supply, in 1967, was Saudi Arabia and Iran. Among the petroleum products the growing items of import are motor spirit, from Australia and Iran, and lubricating oils and greases from Australia, U.S.A., U.K. and Canada. Imports of white spirit, kerosene and distillate fuel have been on the decline. Australia is the primary source of supply of these items.

Among the imports of crude materials the important categories are crude fertilizers, wood, lumber and cork and textile fibres. New Zealand imported in 1967 US $ 16 million worth of crude fertilizers, most of which were natural phosphates from U.S.A. and Australia. Imports of wood, lumber and cork in that year were mostly from Australia, U.S.A., Canada and Ghana. In textile fibres, besides Australia, U.K., Japan, India and Pakistan also figure, the last two mostly for jute. New Zealand also imports roughly US $ 6 to 7 million worth of rubber every year, half of which is in synthetic category; Malaysia, U.S.A. and Canada are the principal suppliers.

In the food group, imports have been on the decline during the last decade and were US $ 53 million in 1967. The major sources of supply in that year were Australia, Ceylon and U.S.A. Imports of fruits and vegetables were the most important here with an import of US $ 17 million in 1967, mostly obtained from Australia. Sugar and sugar preparations came next, again imported mainly from Australia. Imports of tea were of the order of US $ 9 million in 1967 having registered a slight decline compared to 1965. A substantial portion of the tea requirements of New Zealand is met by Ceylon. India's share in the import of this item is rather insignificant. New Zealand's import of cocoa has been increasing during the last two years, supplied mostly by Ghana and Netherlands. Imports of coffee are roughly around US $ 3 million a year imported from Uganda, Portugal and Tanzania. India has also started exporting coffee to New Zealand in recent months.

Although New Zealand's production of tobacco has been on the increase in the last few years, it has had to depend on imports also and in 1967 imports were roughly US $ 6 million, a major portion of it in unmanufactured form. South Africa has become the principal source of supply taking the place of Southern Rhodesia. U.S.A. is the other important source.

Imports of goods and services and net factor payments by New Zealand have averaged around 24-25 per cent of the country's gross national product during the last few years. Increasing domestic production in several sectors and the stimulus to import substitution consequent on devaluation of the New Zealand dollar are expected to reduce the necessity for imports. But the high investment levels projected for the economy and increased demand for various items of consumer goods consequent on rising levels of living are expected to exert an upward pressure on import demand. The relatively high import content of some of the new export industries contemplated is also likely to be a factor in coming years for increased imports.

Chapter 5

TRADE WITH INDIA

During the 1960's New Zealand's trade with India has been throughout in favour of India though the trade balance has fluctuated widely and has been on the decline since 1966-67. Indian exports to New Zealand have declined from around US $ 16 million in 1960-61 to about US $ 9 million by 1968-69. Imports into India from New Zealand were around US $ 3 to 4 million a year in the early sixties but by 1968-69 were only US $ 3 million. The trade balance, in favour of India, has however declined from around US $ 12 million in the early sixties to a little over US $ 6 million by 1968-69.

As observed earlier, India's share was only 1 per cent of New Zealand's imports in 1967-68 as against over 2 per cent in 1960-61.

Pattern of imports from India

The major decline in Indian exports to New Zealand is in jute manufactures. Even at the low level of export, now jute goods still account for almost half to two-thirds of the Indian exports to New Zealand. The important items in this group in the early sixties were corn sacks, wools sacks and hessian cloth. The market for jute sacks and bags has been eroded by the development of bulk handling facilities and by the competition from synthetics and local substitutes. And within the limited market available jute bags, price competition from Pakistan has edged out India.

An export item that has been looking up in recent years and the one that is likely to have good prospects is carpet backing whose exports from India were of the orderof US $ 600,000 in 1967-68. In the next year Indian export of carpet backing to New Zealand nearly doubled.

Next to jute manufactures the important item of Indian export to New Zealand used to be cotton textiles, mostly made-up articles of textiles, accounting for roughly 25 per cent of the total Indian exports in the early sixties. Although a wide variety of cotton fabrics was exported, the important item used to be sheeting, unbleached, which has however declined steeply over the years. Exports of bleached dyed piecegoods have also registered a decline. Price competition from Hong Kong and China (Mainland) has been the principal reason. The textile items that are continuing in recent years include flannelette, bleached drills and jeans, furnishing material, mill-made sheets, pillow cases and towels.

Exports of cotton yarn and thread have started rising in the last few months, after a slight decline in 1967-68. Most of the exports in this category are of grey unmerceris- cotton yarn. Exports of jute yarn are also increasing.

Among other items may be mentioned tea, cashew kernel and spices. Exports of tea from India, mostly leaf in bulk, recorded a decline in 1967-68 but have started rising since then. New Zealand's principal source is Ceylon; the factors that have favoured Ceylon are competitive prices and better shipping facilities. The other suppliers to the market are Malawi, Kenya and Indonesia. Apart from price, India suffers from lack of proper shipping facilities, and to a large extent by lack of knowledge of Indian tea in New Zealand, there is hardly any contact between the New Zealand buyers and the Indian exporters.

Over the years a slight shift in consumption towards coffee is also seen especially among the younger generation and import of coffee into New Zealand is roughly 8 million lbs. a year, supplied mostly by Uganda, Tanzania, Papua and New Guinea. Brazil and Kenya are the other suppliers. India has also started exporting coffee to this market in recent times, especially arabica plantation and robusta cherry.

Exports of cashew kernel have been fluctuating over the years but have picked up during the period since April 1968. D uring 1968-69 India exported over US $ 240,000 worth of cashew kernel to this market.

Exports of spices have been declining since 1965-66 partly reflecting the falling trend in New Zealand's total imports of spices. The important items of export used to be curry powder and ginger. Over the years curry powder has declined in importance and currently the major items of spices exported are turmeric and ginger. India faces competition in this market mainly from Malaysia, Australia and Tanzania. Another traditional item of Indian export that has fluctuated widely over the years is shellac; exports during 1968-69 were US $ 36,000.

Among the newer items in the Indian export list are iron and steel products especially beams, channels, etc., bolts and nuts, and pipes and tubes. Exports of data processing machines began in 1967-68. The other engineering exports, which have featured since 1967-68, include machine tools - lathes, building and shaping machines, bandsaws and metal cutting tools etc.; electric motors; dry cells batteries; electric fittings; sockets, etc., and motor vehicle replacement parts.

Exports to India

Indian imports from New Zealand fluctuated around US $ 3 to 4 million a year in the early sixties but have come down to US $ 2 million in the later years. The imports cover only a limited range of products, namely, skimmed milk, mutton tallow and raw wool. Over the years imports of raw wool and mutton tallow have declined considerably and by 1968-69 a substantial portion of the imports was accounted for by skimmed milk. The other import items are lactose and casein. India also imported from New Zealand over US $ 1 million worth of defence stores in 1965-66.

PART THREE

TRADE PROSPECTS FOR INDIA

Chapter 6

EXPORT PROSPECTS OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

With a population of less than three million, New Zealand is a small market but the high spending power of the population offers good scope for Indian exports. In a few items like textiles, for example, the import market is indeed larger than that of its neighbour, Australia, with nearly four times the population. A factor in India's favour is the preferential rates of duty that India enjoys on par with U.K. Indian exporters need to actively explore this market, cultivate the leading importers in the country, familiarise them with Indian products, and establish effective representation.

A brief indication is given below of the extent of competition that is likely to be faced by India in respect of selected commodities. The probable areas that could be explored with advantage are also considered.

Textiles and made-up articles

Although New Zealand has a fairly efficient domestic industry, the country still depends on imports especially for its requirements of sheeting, flannelette, drills and non-cotton fabrics. Imports of clothing are only marginal. The country imports roughly US $ 10 million worth of yarn and thread supplied mostly by U.K., Hong Kong, Australia and Japan. During 1967-68 New Zealand imported roughly US $ 22 million worth of cotton fabrics of which India's share was hardly US $ 2 million. Hong Kong was the largest supplier (US $ 6 million) followed by Japan (US $ 5 million) and U.K. (US $ 3 million). In non-cotton fabrics whose imports in 1967-68 were US $ 28 million the most important source was Japan (US $ 8 million). U.K. (US $ 7 million) and U.S.A. (US $ 3 million) were the other sources.

The bread and butter line of Indianexports to this market has been bed sheeting, flannelettee sheetings and flannelettes. Other export lines are towels and drills. Indian exports of sheeting have declined considerably over time mainly due to price competition from Hong Kong.

Following the devaluation of the Indian rupee in 1966 and the abolition of export incentives Indian prices in this market went up compared to its competitors. With the devaluation of the New Zealand dollar in 1967 import prices went up but retail dealers in textiles were not willing to allow higher prices. Importers were forced to continue supplies at the pre-devaluation prices or accept lower margins. It appears Hong Kong made downward adjustments in prices whereas prices of Indian exports in almost all lines were up by around 10 - 15 per cent. Currently Indian prices are higher by at least 35 per cent in bleached sheetings, by 25 per cent in flannelette sheeting, by 15 per cent in diapers and by as much as 40-50 per cent in unbleached calico and cotton ducks. At present India appears to be competitive only in a very few lines like multi-striped sheeting of 54" width but a large portion of the demand in the market is for larger widths of 63" and 90".

However, there still appears to be a distinct preference for Indian products. The Consumer Council of New Zealand is said to have always recommended the Indian products on considerations of quality. With offer of fairly competitive prices it should not be difficult, therefore, for India to capture the market that has been lost. At present Indian prices are competitive only in very few low quality varieties. Where long staple cotton is in use India is priced out. Some form of assistance from the Government appears necessary to enable Indian exporters to face this competition. The extent of assistance should at least be 10-15 per cent.

Bleached sheeting is the best selling line in this market. Indian exporters need to actively explore the potential demand that exists with the New Zealand Hospital Boards, which purchase annually 25 miles of sheeting. The demand here is for sheeting, 63" width and branded or jaquard, self-designed. Preference is for multiples of 1,100 yds.

Good prospects also exist for export of furnishings from India. Preference is for width of 80", in attractive designs and colours. It appears that India is currently offering only widths up to 56". Also importers have complained of delays in delivery, sometimes as long as seven months from India. Hong Kong schedule is six weeks.

Another problem mentioned in connection with Indian supplies is the lack of consistency in quality. Packing also appears to need a long of improvement.

Indian exporters should also make efforts to have a regular flow of market intelligence as to preferences of consumers in regard to quality, colour, designs, etc. This is important in towelling where the demand has shifted from the white with coloured borders to those with multiple designs. India should also try to move into value lines, like dress material, where eye-appeal plays a significant part, besides price.

Imports of textile fabrics, with a few exceptions, are in the exempt category as regards licensing. Import duties range from 'free' to 45 per cent depending on the item. Details of duties are given in Appendix IV.

Trade margins vary widely with the importer and the lines handled. The normal trade margins are around 20 per cent each for importers and wholesalers.

Data on competitive prices in respect of a few select items are given below:

Plain sheeting

Construction 60 ends x 60 picks 20s/20s (finished) - c.i.f. (from Hong Kong)

Width	Bleached	Dyed	Striped
40" US $	0.20	0.21	0.22
63" "	0.34	0.36	0.39
80" "	0.44	0.45	0.51
90" "	0.50	0.52	0.54

Bleached sheetings

Construction 60 ends x 60 picks 16s/16s - c.i.f. (from Hong Kong)

Width		
40"	US $	0.25
63"	"	0.38
80"	"	0.48
90"	"	0.54

Flannelette Sheeting

Construction 52 ends x 40 picks 20s/10s - c.i.f.
(from Hong Kong)

Width	Bleached	Dyed	50% Colour striped	Bleached/ Printed
63" US $	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.42
80" "	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.53

Bleached Diaper

Construction 52 ends x 52 picks 20s/10s - c.i.f.
(from Hong Kong)

30" US $ 0.24

Unbleached Calico

Construction 48 ends x 42 picks 20s/20s - c.i.f.
(from Pakistan)

36 " US $ 0.12 per yard

Construction 48 ends x 48 picks 20s/20s

36 " US $ 0.12 per yard c.i.f.

Unbleached Cotton Duck

10 oz. US $ 0.48

8 oz. US $ 0.56

Flannelette (c.i.f. from Hong Kong)

Construction 42 x 44 20/10 - 30" - US $ 0.18
56 x 54 16/8 - 30" - " 0.25

Drills - c.i.f. (from Pakistan)

Construction 96 x 48 16/12 bleached 27" US $ 0.21
dyed 27" US $ 0.24

Bed spread - Fancy Cotton - c.i.f. (from Hong Kong)

Terry Woven 72 " x 104" US $ 2.40 each

Bleached twill - c.i.f. (from Hong Kong)

Construction 60 x 60 - 16/16 - 63" US $ 0.41
80" " 0.52

Jute manufactures

Imports of jute manufactures are currently mostly of woolpacks, hessian and carpet backing and also limited quantities of cornsacks. New Zealand imports roughly US $ 5-6 million worth of jute manufactures a year. Pakistan is a major supplier of woolpacks while India figures prominently in the supply of hessian and carpet backing.

Development of bulk handling facilities in the country, especially in the cereal trade, has affected imports of cornsacks into the country. In woolpacks, whose imports have been rising over time, Indian exports have been hit by severe competition from Pakistan purely on price. Demand is still for the standard woolpacks of 42" x 27". Synthetic woolpacks like polythelyne and polypropelene packs have not yet made heavy inroads into this market. There is still a marked preference for jute packs in view of their natural advantages like the ease of marking, ease of handling etc. The new woolpacks developed by India have not yet become popular in this market.

New Zealand has developed its own woolpack from the indigenous fibre, 'formeum tenax' and the local industry is expected to use domestic product to meet at least a third of its requirements. The local product, however, is stated to be coarse with a lot of fibre shedding and users are generally not very happy with it, although its sale is heavily subsidized.

Good demand exists for the standard jute bags and is likely to continue. India could recapture the market if it could meet competition from Pakistan in prices; at present Pakistan's prices are at least 20 to 25 per cent below that of India. With prospects of a good jute crop in the present year India could possibly hope to meet this competition.

The National Mortgage Agency Ltd. in Dunedin handles nearly 80 to 90 per cent of the jute trade in the country and is the proper agency to be cultivated by India. The normal terms of trade appear to be sight draft, 90 days. Imports of woolpacks and cornsacks are subject to licensing; applications are considered individually and no basic allocation is made. Import of woolpacks and hessian is allowed duty free.

Demand is also growing for hessian and carpet backing. With New Zealand's interest in developing carpet making as an export industry the potential for export of carpet backing appears to be good. Demand is mostly for jute backing of 150" width and at present Indian prices appear to be quite competitive. Pakistan is also stated to be offering carpet backing but its prices are at least 2 to 3 US cents higher than the Indian.

Details of c.i.f. prices of select items are given below:

Woolpacks -	42 " - 11¼lbs.	US $ 1.21	(Pakistan)
Cornsacks -	41 x 23"	" 3.42	(")
	46 x 23"	" 3.77	(")
	48 x 26½"	" 4.40	(")
Utilities	29"x 18" -	US $ 1.22 Sight	(Pakistan)
		1.26 "	(India)

Tea

New Zealand's imports of tea run to 7-8 million kgs. a year on an average. Imports reached a peack in 1965 at 8.4 million kgs., since when a slight drop has been witnessed. A substantial portion - over 90 per cent - of New Zealand's tea supplied by Ceylon. India's share in the market is very small, as can be seen from the statement below:

Imports of Tea into New Zealand

(in thousand kgs.)

	1965	1966	1967
Total	8,444	7,516	7,674
Ceylon	7,225	6,632	7,084
India	612	605	450
Indonesia	57	49	36
East Africa	160	83	70

The preference for Ceylonese tea in this market is mainly due to price advantage Ceylon has over India. Although India's share has been quite negligible the unit value realised on Indian exports has been slightly higher than that realized by Ceylon. Annual per capita consumption of tea in New Zealand is 6.1 lb. A light preference for good quality tea is there and India should try to take advantage of this through more effective sales efforts. There is lack of knowledge of Indian tea in this market and apparently there has been little contact with tea buyers in New Zealand by the Indian trade. Active promotional effort on the Indian side and the projection of an image of quality would help increase Indian sales.

A major handicap for Indian tea appears to be the lack of direct shipping facilities to New Zealand, especially from Cochin. Tea importers are not quite happy with the transhipment that is involved at present. Availability of regular and direct shipping services between India and New Zealand would help push up exports.

Indian trade should also consider the possibility of introducing pure Indian packs in the market. This incidentally would help in projecting the Indian image.

Imports of tea in packages of less than 5 lb. in net weight are allowed only under exceptional circumstances while imports of packages of 5 lb. net weight and over are exempted from licensing. The market is nearly dominated by two companies in the packet trade.

The rates of import duty applicable on tea are as follows:

	Unit	Rates of Duty		
		By Prf.	Most fav. Nation	General
Tea:				
(i) in packages of 5 lb. net weight or over	-	Free	Free	Free
(ii) Otherwise packed	100 lb.	US $ 1.86	2.80	3.73

Rails and railway rolling stock

Purchases are made by New Zealand Railways purely against tenders. This department is not quite happy with Indian performance in the recent past. Indian exports of rails were found to have serious defects both from the manufacturing end and also transit. And orders for fish plates and screw pikes by the New Zealand Railways from India were not found to be quite up to the standard. The bad image that has thus been created needs to be corrected immediately if further orders are to be expected from the New Zealand Railways.

Apart from technical and price considerations an important deciding factor in such tenders appears to be the extent of reciprocal trade India could offer to New Zealand. Attempts are to be made by the Government of India to convince the New Zealand Government of the potential market that India could offer to New Zealand in the coming years. It is reliably understood that India has lost a tender for supply of wagons recently to Yugoslavia although its quotation was the lowest, mainly because Yugoslavia had offered to take milk pwder from New Zealand. India has most recently participated in a tender issued by the railways for supply of air conditioned sleeper cars. The technical evaluation of this tender is on at present and the tender award is likely to be decided by August this year. Japan is the major competing source of supply. It would have been useful in this context to have brought to India the top officials of the New Zealand Railways to convince them of India's capacity to supply sophisticated equipment to international standards. This would have given them a first hand knowledge of the working of the Indian railways, and the railway workshops, and would definitely have proved a plus factor while they were evaluating the technical details of the tender. This would also have helped in correcting the bad image that has been created in the minds of some of the Government officials of New Zealand. It may be mentioned here that Japan has already done this with advantage. Perhaps it is not too late for India to do this as it would indeed prove of advantage while bidding in future tenders issue by the railways.

It is learnt that the railways are likely to come up with tenders shortly for rail cars, wagons and rails. Purchases are also likely to signalling equipment and machine tools for the railway workshops. Active and constant contact with the railway officials by the Indian High Commission is quite essential if India has to benefit from these purchases.

The rates of import duties on various items are currently as follows:

Items	Br. Pref.	Most Favourd Nation	General
Rails and track construction material	Free	20%	25%
Passenger coaches	20%	40%	45%
Goods wagons	20%	40%	45%
Signalling equipment, track fittings	Free	15%	25%

Electric Machinery, Appliances etc.

New Zealand's annual imports under this category run up to US $ 50 million, supplied mostly by U.K., U.S.A., Italy and Japan. Details of imports and origin of supply in the most recent period are given below:

(in thousand US $)

Details	1967-68 July-June	1968-69 July-Sept.
Electric power machinery switchgear etc.	18,174	5,242
U.K.	8,939	2,565
Italy	2,087	926
Australia	1,863	646
Distribution equipment	6,192	1,310
U.K.	4,437	868
Australia	775	207
Japan	-	176
Telecommunication appratus	10,827	3,061
U.K.	9,013	2,256
U.S.A.	-	412

(contd...)

(table contd...)

Details	1967-68 July-June	1968-69 July-Sept.
Domestric electric equipment	1,184	441
U.K.	474	206
Australia	361	105
U.S.A.	127	46
Electric appratus for medical purposes	648	231
U.S.A.	228	48
U.K.	169	36
New Zealand	82	57
West Germany	81	13
Sweden	-	58
Other electric machinery	12,302	4,069
U.K.	6,030	1,879
U.S.A.	2,042	559
Australia	1,537	640

India's share of this market is quite insignificant. Prospects do exist for exports mostly in transformers and insulators. The potential for export of domestic electric appliances is not so good. The area to concentrate is items of electric machinery purchased through tenders by the New Zealand Electricity Department. The Department is likely to come out with tenders shortly for six transformers of capacity up to 200 MVA besides a large order for insulators, both glass and porcelain.

Here again Indian performance in the past seems to have decidedly left a bad taste. The Department's order for a 100 tonnes crane from India was stated to have been delivered after a year's delay and even then the order executed was found to be far from satisfactory. The General Manager of the Department in fact mentioned that the crane had to be completed rebuilt by the Department after it was delivered. The Department seems to have lost all faith in the pre-shipment inspection that is being done in India, no matter by which agency. This point is likely to be very crucial in any future export of electrical machinery from India to this country. The Electricity Department needs to be fully convinced of the efficacy of the pre-shipment inspection in India.

Besides, another factor that is likely to play an important role in deciding tenders by the New Zealand Electricity Department is the offer of supplier's credit. The Department is now looking for deferred payment arrangements from intending suppliers.

Imports of electric transformers and insulators of ceramic materials upto 33 K.V. are allowed only under exceptional circumstances while insulators of 33 KV and over are decided on the basis of individual licences applied for. But in the case of tenders issued, Indian exporters need not worry about the licences.

Import duties on select items of electric machinery are:

		Br. Pref.	Most Favoured Nation	General
(i)	Electric motors and parts	Free	20%	25%
(ii)	Transformers			
	Rated input voltage exceeding 240 volts	Free to 15%	20-35%	25-40%
	Other kinds	"	20-45%	25-55%
(iii)	Battery chargers	25%	45%	55%
(iv)	Insulators of any material	25%	45%	55%

Health supplies

The New Zealand Department of Health, through its various Hospital Boards, spends roughly US $ 30 million a year on purchase of pharmaceuticals, medicines, surgical instruments, hospital furniture and textile items, an area which has hardly been explored by India so far. The major suppliers have been U.K., Australia and Switzerland.

Purchases are mostly against tenders issued locally and also directly from locally based firms. The combined purchasing organisation of the New Zealand Hospital Board at Auckland is the major purchase agency in this regard. Besides, the Auckland Hospital Board makes all purchases of textile items required by hospitals; demand is mostly for sheeting. The Wellington Hospital Board is responsible for purchases of pharmaceuticals and surgical instruments while the North Canterbury Hospital Board issues tenders for kitchen equipment, cutlery etc. Drugs and paper and paper products for the hospitals are met out of stock of New Zealand merchants by the Otago and Waikato Hospital Boards. Besides the Hospital Boards, the Government Stores Board at Wellington also issues tenders for various items of interest to the Health Department. The National Radiation Laboratory at Christchurch is interested in purchase of radio isotopes.

So far India appears to have taken interest only in the supply of thermometers. It is time that this important source of Government purchase is intensely explored with advantage. The Indian High Commission in Wellington should be in constant touch with the various Hospital Boards and collect vital information on tenders issued from time to time.

Indian exporters should also be in regular contact with the various Hospital Boards and send them samples and literature frequently. They should also try to have an efficient representation in the local market.

While generally good demand exists for pharmaceuticals and surgical instruments the potential is bright for exports of dental furniture and dental instruments.

Imports of pharmaceuticals and surgical instruments are mostly in the exempt category. Most of the items of pharmaceuticals are allowed duty free, if imported from India; in other cases duties range around 10 per cent. In the case of surgical instruments Indian exports would have a duty advantage of 10-15 per cent in most cases. Details of import duties on various items of instruments are given in Appendix 4.

Iron and steel

Imports of various categories of iron and steel items into New Zealand during 1967-68 amounted to around US $ 60 million. Important items of import were universals, plates and sheets; bars, rods, angles and shapes and pipes and tubes. Australia, Japan, U.K. and

Italy were the important sources of supply. Details of imports and countries of supply are given below:

(in thousand US $)

Details	1967-68 July-June	1968 July-Sept.
Universals, plates & sheets	26,850	8,908
Australia	12,364	3,665
Japan	7,220	1,925
U.K.	5,665	3,189
Bars, rods, angles & shapes	13,865	5,342
Australia	9,607	4,133
U.K.	3,013	943
Pipes & tubes	9,492	3,154
U.K.	4,430	1,781
Australia	2,793	1,272
Japan	1,090	48
India	546	2
Wire	3,748	1,285
Australia	1,678	524
U.K.	431	599
Italy	386	-

(contd.....)

	1967-68 July-June	1968 July-Sept.
Hoop, strip, etc.	2,299	881
Australia	852	254
Switzerland	834	1
W. Germany	383	4
U.K.	-	417
Japan	-	167
Rails, etc.	1,570	513
Australia	1,231	433
U.K.	273	49
India	51	21
Castings & forgings	18	6
U.S.A.	8	-
U.K.	4	2
Australia	-	3
Finished structurals	7,710	1,133
Japan	5,473	525
Italy	750	374
Australia	700	125
India	40	-

Most of the imports of iron and steel items are subject to licensing where basic licences are issued to established importers. In the case of a few flat products, galvanised and corrugated sheets and castings and forgings, licences are given on the basis of merit of individual applications. Imports of rails and track construction material are in the exempted category. Imports of rounds, ¼" - 1" dia, are allowed only under exceptional circumstances.

As most of the items come under the basic category Indian exporters have to cultivate established importers. Limited demand does exist for finished structurals and heavier sections but these are normally bought against tenders. India has recently secured an order for the export of tubes worth US $ 280,000. A similar order is likely to come shortly if the efforts of the New Zealand Dairy Board to sell milk powder in India proved a success. Beyond this there does not appear to be any prospect for the time being unless vigorous efforts are made on the Indian side to make the established importers take an active interest in selling Indian items.

The New Zealand Steel Ltd., which is expected to go into production shortly is likely to start its pipe mill soon. Chances are that demand for pipes upto 4" would be met out of domestic production by 1972. Prospects, however, appear good for larger sizes. These are purchased mostly against tenders. The market is a near monopoly of Stewarts & Lloyds and it would take a hard selling job for India. But as most of the items of tubes are allowed duty-free from India, on par with U.K., India enjoys a tariff advantage ranging from 15-20 per cent over the other competitor, Japan. Good demand exists for pipe-fittings which India could explore.

Machine tools

Imports of machine tools into New Zealand are still by and large subject to import licensing and licences are decided individually on the merit of the parties involved and the orders placed. It is, however, learnt that licences for import are normally obtained without much difficulty. With virtually no domestic production, New Zealand has essentially to depend on imports for all its requirements of machine tools. But there is fierce competition from W. Germany, Spain, Czechoslovakia and

Poland. It is stated that supplies are often obtained from East European countries, especially Czechoslovakia and Poland, at extremely competitive prices, a factor that seems to be affecting Indian exports adversely. The market appears to be very price conscious and India could push up its exports only on price competition.

Also, the market is not quite familiar with Indian tools and every opportunity should be taken to familiarise the importers and users with Indian products. Participation in the various industrial exhibitions held in the country and visual demonstration of Indian lathes and other machine tools would help.

There are over a hundred machine tool dealers in Auckland alone. The trade mark-ups appear to range around 20-25 per cent, depending on the orders executed, and the trade terms are said to be normally 30 to 60 days sight.

Imports of band saws, wire drawing machines and certain tools for working wood, cork etc. are subject to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, preferential rate.

Almost all other items of machine tools are allowed duty-free. As Indian exports also qualify for such preferential rates, this would give a duty advantage in most cases compared with supplies from Japan.

Hand tools

New Zealand imported roughly US ≠ 6 million worth of hand tools in 1967-68, supplied mostly by U.K. and Australia.

(in thousand US ≠)

	1967-68 July-June	1968 July-Sept.
Hand tools	5,905	2,383
U.K.	2,115	858
Australia	1,052	505
U.S.A.	960	372
Canada	482	165
Japan	450	197
West Germany	418	164
India	1	-

Among the items, Australia has nearly captured the market in files. Hacksaw blades are now made mostly in New Zealand though limited imports are made from China (Mainland).

Imports of hand tools are now subject to licensing but are likely to go off the licensing schedule shortly. Both Australia and Japan have vigorously started exploring the market already. It is believed that China (Mainland) is also interested. But so far Indian exporters do not appear to have shown an active interest. Prospects are bright for grinding wheels, chucks, bolt cutters and taps. The market needs to be made aware of the quality and performance of Indian tools. There also appears to be some doubt regarding India's ability to effect shipments on time.

Trade margins are reportedly high in this line ranging upto 67 per cent between landed cost and retail price. Margins for indentors range around 25-30 per cent. In spares the margins are even higher, in some cases as high as 100 per cent.

Imports of hand tools from India are subject to a duty ranging from 'free' to 25 per cent, details of which are given in Appendix 4.

Tobacco

Tobacco is a major commercial crop grown in New Zealand but the country also imports roughly 6-7 million lbs. a year for flending. Imports are mostly of the virginia flue cured variety. Southern Rhodesia used to be the principal source of supply till a few years ago, but supplies are now obtained mostly from U.S.A. and South Africa, thogh limited quantities of the fire-cured variety are supplied by Malawi. The tobacco industry in New Zealand is required by statute to use the domestic product at least up to 30 per cent of its requirements, though in practice nearly half the industry's requirements are met out of domestic production.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco are exempt from licensing but subject to an import duty of US $ 0.39 per lb. Imports to tobacco manufactures are allowed only under exceptional circumstances.

Price of virginia flue cured tobacco from the U.S.A. is roughly US $ 1.05 per lb., landed. Fire-cured variety from Malawi costs around US $ 0.42 per lb. New Zealand grown tobacco is sold at about US $ 0.78 per lb.

There are three major buyers in the country of which Rothmans account for at least 60 per cent of the market; Wills, 30 per cent and the rest, Phillips. It is gathered that the imported tobacco is used wholly for blending and that the industry is now well stocked with imported tobacco to cater to its needs for another 18 months to come.

Other products

New Zealand has three major producers of PVC leather cloth and the country uses roughly 2 million lineal yards of average width of 52". Good prospects exist for supply of raw materials required for the manufacture of PVC leather cloth. The raw materials required and their specifications are given at the end of this chapter. Interested exporters would be well advised to contact M/s Fletcher Plastics at Auckland.

Limited market can also be found for Indian export of air compressors, wood working machinery, aluminium foil, walnuts, spices, vegetable oils and ladies footwear. Exports of data processing machines are likely to continue in a limited way.

Prospects do not appear bright at the moment for collaborative ventures in New Zealand.

Future prospects

The extent of diversification that is taking place in New Zealand over the last few years has led to a moderate level of import substitution. The rate of growth of 4.5 per cent per annum postulated over the next few years, (and the expansion anticipated in the manufacturing sector) is likely to provide a stimulus to import substitution in coming years. But the rate of increase in investment and consumption implicit in such a growth and also the high import content in some of the export industries contemplated, are likely to put up import demand. On a consideration of these factors the level of India's export potential by 1974 could be placed around US $ 16 million (Table 23) although it must be admitted that this can be regarded only as a purely tentative estimate. In an economy like New Zealand's where overseas transactions play a vital role and where the level of exchange availability determines, by and large, the import demand, forecasting the level of imports becomes rather difficult, especially when the exchange earnings themselves are difficult to predict.

Items of export interest to New Zealand

New Zealand is keen to increase its exports of raw wool which is stated to be suitable for carpet making. India could consider the import of this commodity.

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 1

NEW ZEALAND : GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(In million NZ $)

Items	Year ending March 31			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
Personal expenditure on consumer goods & services	1,464	1,723	1,794	1,880
Public Authority current expenditure on goods & services	324	346	363	394
Gross domestic capital formation	523	599	634	642
Changes in stocks	26	45	24	35
Exports of goods and services	671	630	634	670
Imports of goods and services	-555	-683	- 695	- 654
Expenditure on gross domestic products	2,453	2,660	2,754	2,754
Net factor payments to rest of world	- 19	- 37	- 31	- 46
Expenditure on gross national product	2,434	2,623	2,723	2,921

Table 1 (contd....)

Items	Year ending March 31				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 **
Personal expenditure on consumer goods & services	1,997	2,132	2,333	2,381	2,459
Public Authority current expenditure on goods & services	417	460	516	566	591
Gross domestic capital formation	709	812	908	963	915
Changes in stocks	86	97	142	138	124
Exports of goods and services	787	838	832	884	855
Imports of goods & services	- 759	- 793	- 933	- 955	- 861
Expenditure on gross domestic	3,239	3,546	3,798	3,977	4,083
Net factor payments to rest of World	- 42	- 59	- 54	- 66	- 51
Expenditure on gross national product	3,197	3,487	3,744	3,911	4,032

** Provisional

Source: Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Department of Statistics, Wellington, January 1969.

Table 2

New Zealand: PROJECTED LEVELS OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, CONSUMPTION, ETC, BY 1972-73 & 1978-79

Details	1967-68	1972-73	1978-79
Gross National Product (million NZ $)			
at current prices	4,032	5,223	7,110
at 1967-68 prices	4,032	5,031	6,537
Gross national product per head (NZ $)			
at current prices	1,473	1,746	2,132
at 1967-68 prices	1,473	1,681	1,960
Consumption (private & government) (million NZ $)			
at current prices	3,056	3,848	5,220
at 1967-68 prices	3,056	3,665	4,745
Gross capital formation at 1967-68 prices (million NZ $)	1,033	1,343	1,745
Export of goods and services:(million NZ $):			
at current prices	838	1,260	1,495
at 1967-68 prices	838	1,203	1,613
Import of goods and services: (million NZ $)			
at current prices	844	1,220	1,620
at 1967-68 prices	895	1,180	1,566

Sources:- National Development Conference, Report to Second Plenary Session, Targets Committee- May 1969.

Table 3

NEW ZEALAND: SECTORAL REQUIREMENT OF IMPORTS AND INVESTMENT BY 1972-73 and 1978-79

(In million 1967-68 NZ $)

Sector	1972-73		1978-79	
	Imports Required	Investment Required	Imports Required	Investment Required
Agriculture and processing	71	197	86	217
Forestry & Processing	24	29	32	38
Fishing	2	3	3	6
Mining	5	10	7	12
Other manufacturing	430	91	602	133
Building	45	106	60	178
Transport & Communications	41	151	53	209
All services (including distribution & utilities)	66	835	85	1,129
Other value added	-	-	-	-
Imports -consumer	230	-	265	-
Imports - capital	200	-	270	-
Indirect tax	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,114	1,422	1,463	1,922

SOURCE:- National Development Conference, Report to Second Plenary Session, Targets Committee, May 1969.

Table 4

NEW ZEALAND: ESTIMATED GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION BY . 1972-73 AND 1978-79

(In million 1967-68 NZ $)

Items	1967-68			1972-73		
	Private	Government	Total	Private	Government	Total
Plant, equipment & motor vehicles	232	271	503	317	329	746
Building and construction:						
Houses and flats	169	21	190	264	22	286
Hotels and motels	7	-	7	11	-	11
Hospitals	-	16	16	-	21	21
Factories	48	-	48	56	-	56
Education buildings	2	30	32	3	42	45
Commercial and other building	84	30	114	111	47	158
Total building & construction	310	97	407	445	132	577
Total Gross Capital Formation	542	368	910	762	461	1,223

Source:- National Development Conference, Report to the Second Plenary Session, Targets Committee, May 1969-

(contd......)

Table 4 (contd.....)

	1978-79		
	Private	Government	Total
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles civil engineering	378	435	813
Building and construction:			
Houses and flats	345	27	372
Hotels and motels	16	-	16
Hospitals	-	29	29
Factories	64	-	64
Education buildings	3	48	51
Commercial and other buildings	143	63	206
Total building and construction	571	167	738
Total Gross capital formation	949	602	1,551

Table 5

NEW ZEALAND: PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Items	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Meat and Meat Products[1]	'000 tons	852	823	830	891	986
Beef	"	259	247	265	271	314
Veal	"	28	25	22	26	25
Mutton	"	176	170	150	186	213
Lamb	"	304	299	312	327	345
Pig meat	"	46	44	40	36	37
Offal	"	39	39	41	46	52
Dairy Products[2]	Million gallons					
Liquid milk	"	1,214	1,284	1,310	1,332	1,324
for household consumption	"	110	104	108	109	106
for butter, cheese making	"	1,071	1,146	1,169	1,188	1,182
Butter fats processed by dairy factories	Million lbs	518	553	573	580	564
Creamery butter	'000 tons	229	242	251	252	243
Cheese	"	95	106	106	108	109
Condensed and powedered whole milk	"	16	13	15	15	14
Skim milk powder	"	63	80	86	138	145
Butter milk powder	"	20	22	25	23	23
Casein	"	42	42	53	47	46
Wool[3] greasy basis)	Million lbs.	617	623	695	709	735
Wheat[3]	'000 bushels	10,068	9,197	10,721	12,768	14,900

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[1] Year ended 30 September. [2] Year ended 31 May. [3] Year ended 30 June

Source: 1. Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Deptt. of Statistics, Wellington, Jan.1969
2. Economic Review, Presented to the House of Representatives by the Ministry of Finance.

Table 6

NEW ZEALAND : PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES? CLOTHING, ETC.

Items	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
YARN 1/	'000 lbs	10,929	20.364	20,495	19,088	9,539
Machine knitting	"	3,564	4,110	4,121	3,663	1,182
Weaving	"	5,396	5,359	5,130	4,875	2,172
Carpet	"		8,523	9,216	9,091	5,176
PIECE-GOODS	'000 Sq. yds.	4,582	4,590	4,879	4,007	1,591
Woollen	"	2,420	2,604	2,719	2,139	1,027
Worsted	"	2,163	1,986	2,159	1,867	564
Blankets	'000 pairs	251	247	237	279	120
Rugs	'000	75	80	79	100	34
CARPETS 2/	'000 sq.yds	4,678	5,094	5,484	5,069	2,401
Woven & tufted body carpets	"	3,746	4,040	4,440	4,202	1,001
Floor rugs	"	368	381	411	382	87
Other carpeting	"	564	673	633	485	106
KNITTED FABRICS 3/	'000 lbs.	6,480	7,235	7,361	7,515	5,624
Wool or chiefly of wool	"	2,534	2,733	2,795	2,237	1,468
Rayon or chiefly of rayon	"	503	513	477	493	342
Cotton or chiefly of cotton	"	2,233	2,583	2,446	2,750	1,949
Other	"	1,210	1,406	1,644	2,034	1,865

(contd.....)

Table 6 (Contd......)

Item :	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
KNITTED OUTERWEAR 3/						
Cardigans, pullovers and jerseys						
Men's & boys'	'000 dozen	96	106	120	106	65
Women's and girl's	"	138	144	179	173	141
UNDERWEAR 3/						
Men's and boyes'	"	374	387	423	457	310
Wome's and girls'						
Underwear	"	658	746	705	781	473
Nightwear	"	135	132	131	133	95
HOSIERY 3/						
Sports, schools, half hose and anke socks						
Men's and boy's	" Pairs	356	373	333	338	219
Womens' & girls' 1/	"	186	205	221	214	142
Women's full-length stockings						
Fully fashioned	"	92	51	34	19	8
Circular	"	826	1,005	919	1,012	467

(contd.....)

(Table 6 Contd....)

Items	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
SPORTS[3]						
Woven fabrics	'000 dozen	407	371	340	339	224
Knitted fabrics	"	32	48	77	73	48
PHAJAMAS	"	100	106	71	68	59
HATS						
Wome's and girls'	"	60	55	58	40	27
Men's and boy's	"	32	33	27	22	16
OUTER CLOTHING[1]						
Wome's Overcoats	'000	441	442	412	366	163
Skirts	"	318	264	314	283	118
Slacks and Jeans	"	518	581	497	467	227
Dresses	"	1,039	1,006	1,098	1,097	451
Blouses and shirts	"	832	903	800	517	156
Women's and girls aprons	"	253	271	324	296	174
Men's suits	"	184	192	178	190	77
Men's Trousers						
Working	"	502	672	589	549	251
Other	"	816	742	872	1,027	488
Boys' Trousers (Long)	"	277	290	328	360	166
Shirts:						
Men's	"	325	329	372	508	135
Boy's	"	697	701	595	779	271
Overalls	"	664	641	753	662	246

[1] January-June 1968. [2] January-March 1968. [3] January-September 1968.

SOURCE: Monthly Abstract of Statistics, op. cit.

Table 7

NEW ZEALAND: PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR

Items	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968(Jan.-Oct)
Men's						
Boots	'000 pairs	229	256	288	246	174
Shoes	"	890	930	907	926	632
Women's shoes	"	2,728	2,730	2,827	2,714	1,906
Girl's and maid's shoes	"	401	430	402	537	374
Boy's boots and shoes	"	341	343	330	333	269
Adults and Children's slippers	"	1,422	1,731	1,821	1,652	1,044
Infant's shoes and slippers	"	53	43	38	48	33
Rubber and plastic Footwear & sports boots and shoes	"	1,604	1,584	1,668	1,747	1,156

Source: Monthly Abstract of Statistics, op. cit.

Table 8

NEW ZEALAND: PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND SUPPLIERS

Items	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968(Jan-Sept.)
Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu.yds	931	1,113	1,208	1,138	839
Paints and enamels in liquid form	'000 gallons	2,554	2,390	2,505	2,419	1,875
Water paints, emulsion type	"	871	1,174	1,186	1,096	813
Water paints, powder form and water paste form	'000 lbs.	1,171	1,035	989	756	588
Lacquers - clear, undercoats and colours	'000 gallons	352	345	325	304	268
Glazed Pipes	'000 effective running feets	6,261	6,639	6,796	6,440	4,348
Field Tiles	"	11,302	13,163	13,695	11,883	6,994
Bricks(including hollow blocks)	'000	53,157	56,453	56,038	49,932	32,251
Fibrous plasters Sheets	'000 sq.yds	2,313	2,360	2,084	1,895	1,234
Cornices	'000 lin. ft.	1,267	1,236	1,160	1,977	599
Fibre Board	'000 tons	31	33	32	33	26
Sawn timber	million board feet	736	766	750	687	553
Indigenous	"	263	253	249	226	149
Exotic	"	473	513	500	460	405

SOURCE: Monthly Abstract of Statistics, op. cit.

Table 9

NEW ZEALAND: PRODUCTION OF PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Items	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968(Jan-Sept.)
Builders' cabinet-makers' and plumbers' hardware	'000 NZ $	2,726	3,536	3,938	4,445	4,441
Kitchen and tableware, utensils, etc.	"	1,014	1,164	1,470	1,532	1,100
Other plastics hardware	"	710	902	554	635	536
Toiletware & brushware	"	702	866	580	1,094	486
Blow-moulded bottles and containers	"	1,092	1,536	1,652	1,777	1,760
Stoppers and closures for bottles and containers	"	436	642	806	761	615
Trade containers and the like for packaging	"	1,800	3,456	4,506	4,855	4,187
Electrical product accessories, etc.	"	3,796	4,286	4,962	4,265	2,965
Plastic insulated electrical and telephone cables	"	5,508	5,692	6,002	7,281	5,716
Sporting requisites, toys, etc.	"	1,168	1,144	1,116	1,807	2,563
Plastic apparel, including footwear	"	1,502	1,222	1,298	1,336	962
Pipes, piping, tubing and hose	"	1,670	2,00[illegible]	2,190	2,289	2,163
Plastic film	"	1,690	1,728	2,224	3,093	2,854
Other miscellaneous plastic Products	"	10,684	11,014	12,992	14.486	14,538
All plastic products	"	34,500	39,200	44,294	49,637	44,888

SOURCE: Monthly Abstract of Statistics, op. cit.

Table 10

NEW ZEALAND: PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TYRES AND TUBES

Items	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Passenger Cars 1/	Number	57,236	57343	54,557	50,000	35,981
Engine capacity:-						
Under 1,100 cc.	"	17,084	16231	17,335	13,506	9,370
1,100-2,000cc.	"	19,202	19,621	18,742	18,229	14,661
Over 2,000 cc.	"	20,950	21,941	18,480	18,265	11,950
Trucks, Vans, Buses 1/	Number	10,343	9,062	11,620	8,535	5,812
Gross vehicle weight:-						
Upto 10,000 Ibs.	"	6,598	5,394	6,496	5,699	4,064
Over 10,000 Ibs.	"	3,745	3,668	5,124	2,836	1,748
Tyres 2/						
Car and motorcycle	'000	781	884	822	924	951
Tractor, truck and bus	"	133	1,162	163	165	156
Tubes 2/ : Car & motor cycle	"	472	564	549	703	626
Tractor, truck & bus	"	101	112	121	103	98

1/ Jan.-Oct. 1968
2/ Jan.-Nov. 1968.

SOURCE: Monthly Abstract of Statistics, op.cit.

Table 11

NEW ZEALAND: PRODUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Unit	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Refrigerators, etc. 1/	Number	54,929	62,107	74,832	74,264	40,461
Under 4 cu. ft.	"	2,980	2,720	2,172	1,201	620
4 cu. ft. and over	"	38,767	44,432	52,811	40,643	16,517
Deep freeze, display cabinets, etc.	"	13,182	14,955	19,849	32,420	23,224
Washing machines 1/	Number	44,659	47,555	50,908	45,903	20,765
Wring type	"	22,665	25,150	26,916	25,027	10,745
Spin drier type	"	21,994	22,405	23,992	20,876	10,200
Lawn movers 2/	Number	59,558	76,280	80,933	69,967	26,339
Hand	"	8,698	8,119	9,077	8,411	3,471
Cylinder	"	10,903	9,397	11,588	11,239	4,822
Rotary	"	39,957	58,764	60,268	50,317	18,046
Radios 2/	Number	77,470	96,648	82,097	79,525	50,341
Radiograms	"	10,463	13,762	21,453	13,196	10,412
Car Radios	"	17,664	22,827	20,562	19,194	12,193
Other Radios	"	49,343	60,059	40,082	47,135	27,736
Television sets 2/	"	159,872	143,989	90,109	53,945	31,236
Gramophone records	'000	2,886	2,803	3,293	3,316	2,578
45 r.p.m.	"	1,627	1,521	1,834	1,833	1,366
33⅓ r.p.m.	"	1,259	1,282	1,460	1,483	1,213

1/ June 1968. 2/ Jan.-Sept. 1968.

SOURCES: Monthly Abstract of Statistics, op. cit.

Table 12

NEW ZEALAND: MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTION

Items	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Nov.)
Plywood	Sq. ft.	53,472	57,160	60,888	43,618	46,346
Cement	'000 tons	775	829	864	801	751
Chemical fertilizers						
Total make	"	1,779	1,909	1,922	1,568	1,748
Superphosphate content	"	1,455	1,585	1,611	1,337	-
Tobacco and cigarettes Manufactured:						
Tobacco	'000 lb.	4,060	3,691	3,421	3,085	2,697
Cigarette	"				2,415	2,138
Pipe	"				670	559
Cigarettes	million	3.643	4,135	4,603	4,628	4,740
Filter tipped	"				3,601	3,864
Plain and tipped	"				1,027	876

SOURCE: *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, op. cit.

Table 13

NEW ZEALAND: BALANCE OF TRADE

(In million U.S. $)

Year	Exports, f.o.b.	Imports, c.i.f.	Trade Balance
1960	846	790	56
1961	793	901	- 108
1932	798	753	45
1963	923	904	19
1964	1,076	975	101
1965	1,006	1,052	-46
1966	1,084	1,095	-11
1967	993	955	38
1968	997 **	903 **	94

** Estimated

Source: 1. U.N. Yearbook of International Trade Statistics,

2. International Financial Statistics, I.M.F. Washington.

Table 14

NEW ZEALAND: OVERSEAS EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

(In million US $)

Item	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Trade Balance	59	- 4	160	144	185
Invisibles, net	-125	-142	-153	-172	-182
Balance on current a/c	-66	-146	7	-28	3
Balance on capital account	-10	100	27	16	6
Overall balance	-76	-46	35	-12	8
Errors and omissions	16	- 1	0	9	2
Change in net overseas assets	-60	-47	35	- 3	10

SOURCES: Reserve Bank of New Zealand Bulletin, March, 1969.

Table 14 (contd....)

Item	1965	1966	1967	1968
Trade Balance	69	116	83	266
Invisible, net	-202	-236	-203	-184
Balance on current a/c	-133	-120	-120	82
Balance on Capital account	100	99	165	-113
Overall balance	-34	-21	45	-31
Errors andomissions	-1	4	16	-6
Change in net overseas assets	-35	-17	-61	-37

Table 15

Country	1960-61 (July-June)	1965-66 (July-June)	1966-67 (July-June)	1967-68 (July-June)	1968 (July-June)
Australia	4.4	4.7	4.7	6.6	9.6
Canada	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9
France	0.7	4.6	5.4	3.3	1.7
German (Federal Rep.)	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.2
Hong Kong	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
India	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5
Iran	-	-	-	-	0.1
Italy	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.7
Japan	2.9	4.3	7.7	8.7	10.1
Malaysia	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9
Netherlands	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3
Sweden	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Switzerland	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
U.K.	53.0	50.5	45.7	45.7	28.1
U.S.A.	13.1	12.6	14.5	16.1	26.8
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

SOURCES:

1. *U.N. Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*
2. *U.N. Commodity Trade Statistics*
3. *External Trade of New Zealand*, Department of Statistics, Wellington.

Table 16

NEW ZEALAND: EXPORTS BY COMMODITIES

(In thousand US $)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.
Food and live animals	5,51,688	5,43,095	5,47,920	6,04,434	4,23,894
Live animals	1,918	2,980	2,856	2.766	3,949
Meat and preparations		2,70,688	2,81,030	2,90912	2,54,633
Meat, fresn, chilled, frozen	2,76,368	2,66,031	2,75,408	2,85,055	2,51,249
Bovine meat, fresh, frozen	84,218	72,873	83,340	91,064	84,191
Dairy products & eggs	-	2,42,981	2,35,289	2,75,844	1,31,437
Milk or cream	23,336	30,904	34,585	49,007	23,117
Butter	1,63,384	1,57,946	1,42,595	1,59,176	75,299
Cheese and curd	55,761	53,938	57,942	67,526	32,741
Fish and preparations	-	6,925	8,143	10,542	10,901
Cereaks & Preparations	-	515	472	672	1,997
Fruit and vegetables	-	14,492	16,218	15,433	15,617
Vegetables, etc. fresh, simply preserved	5,683	4,737	4,699	5,491	2,123
Sugar and preparations, honey		1,859	1,947	2,227	1,699
Animal feeding stuff	1,658	2,042	1,490	2,694	3,101
Beverages and tobacco	926	798	11,055	986	734
Alcoholic beverages	385	344	511	479	335
Tobacco manufactures	451	424	444	419	333
Crude material excl.fuels	4,60,276	3,66,998	4,31,550	2,80,833	2,38,843
Hides, skins, furs undressed	43,595	44,067	60,680	40,560	43,513

(contd.....)

(Table 16 contd,.....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Wood, lumber and cork	-	6,715	9,310	12,901	18,576
Pulp and waste paper	7,910	6,565	8,572	8,162	5,683
Textile Fibres	-	2,85,456	3,23,396	1,90,176	1,58,795
Wool or animal hair	3,74,832	2,84,987	3,22,890	1,89,787	1,58,650
Metalliferrous, ores scrap	-	1,561	2.888	1.645	1,350
Non-ferrous metal scrap	950	1,395	2,583	1,269	863
Crude animla veg. mat. ne.e.s	-	22,323	26,550	27,315	17,106
Mineral fuels, etc,	1,969	4,088	6,969	5,868	4,224
Petroleum products	1,589	3,854	6,968	5,866	4,223
Distillate fuels	433	1,372	3,002	2,861	1,774
Residual fuel oils	1,150	2,372	3,929	2,989	2,424
Animal veg. oil, fat	9,932	10,293	10,144	9,660	7,515
Animal oils and fats	9,861	10,248	9,988	9,204	7,222
Chemicals	21,636	26,911	30,591	28,908	20,873
Organic chemicals		206	281	523	330
Medicinal, etc. products	577	562	467	716	489
Perfumes, cleaning, etc., products		409	420	561	672
Soaps, cleaning, etc. preparations	156	223	288	308	268
Basic manufactures	21,699	21,769	23,774	27,591	30,219
Paper and paper board	17,116	16,304	16,751	17,411	16,518
Newsprint paper	16,731	15,894	15,960	16,365	N.A.
Textile yarn fabrics etc.		1,181	1,382	2,825	4,749
Textile Yarn and thread	276	242	355	600	1,120
Yarn of wool, animal hair	236	207	354	473	N.A.

(contd.......)

Table 16 (contd.....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.
Non-metal mineral mfrs.n.e.s.		655	477	632	1,287
Non-ferrous metals		930	2,678	3,008	3,039
Copper	1,050	655	2,494	2,706	2,778
Transport equipment	2,421	3,109	3,766	6,838	7,101
Machinery,non-electric		2,200	2,245	3,683	3,282
Power machinery, non-electric	157	151	149	294	203
Agricultural machinery	553	1,029	966	1,188	810
Harvesting,etc.machines		339	287	367	N.A.
Dairy farm equipment	430	567	575	612	N.A.
Machines for special industries		103	220	158	375
Electrical machinery	-	732	1,233	2,474	2,536
Domestic electric equipment	324	430	871	1,320	1,502
Domestic electric refrigerators	203	245	353	958	N.A.
Miscellaneous mfr.goods	2,243	1,979	2,045	3,257	4,341
Footwear	120		127	109	118
Printed matter	463	569	519	680	593
Toys, sporting goods	229	208	171	491	792
Goods not classified by kind		242	262	278	547
Total Exports	10,72,835	9,79,281	10,58,075	9,68,653	7,44,988

SOURCES: 1 U.N. Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.

2. External Trade of New Zealand, Department of Statistics, Wellington.
3. U.N. Commodity Trade Statistics.

Table 17

NEW ZEALAND: IMPORTS BY ORGIN

(In percentage)

Country	1960-61 (July-June)	1965-66 (July-June)	1966-67 (July-June)	1967-68 (July-June)	1968 (July-Sept.)
Australia	18.0	19.3	18.5	21.0	19.1
Canada	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.8	2.8
France	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
German(Federal Rep.)	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.4	4.2
Hong Kong	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.7
India	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.8
Indonesia	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Iran	0.8	1.8	0.9	2.0	2.5
Italy	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4
Japan	2.9	5.5	6.1	8.0	7.1
Malaysia	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.3
Netherlands	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0
Sweden	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.3
Switzerland	0.9	0.9	11.0	1.0	1.2
U.K.	43.4	36.4	38.1	29.2	30.9
U.S.A.	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.1	13.2
Total Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCES:

1. UN Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.
2. UN Commodity Trade Statistics.
3. External Trade of New Zealand, Department of Statistics, Wellington.

Table 18

ECONOMIC END USE CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS, 1967-68

(In per cent)

Class of Goods imported	
I. FINISHED CAPITAL GOODS	
1. Agricultural machinery and plant (mainly crawler and wheeled non-hydraulic tractors)	1.5
2. Industrial machinery and plant	4.4
3. Construction machinery and plant (mainly road graders, scrapers, bulldozers, etc.)	0.1
4. Transport and communications items (mainly railway vehicles, civil aircraft and engines; tugs, dredger and certain communications apparatus).	2.3
Other complete items (including accounting and punch card statistical machines)	5.1
II. COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS FOR CAPITAL GOODS	
1. For agricultural machinery and plant (maihly tractor parts andwire products)	0.6
2. For industrial machinery and plant (mainly armoured cable, taps, cocks, valves,etc.)	1.5
3. For construction machinery and plant (mainly parts for graders, scrapers, bulldozers,etc.)	0.1

(contd....)

Table 18 (contd.....)

4.	For transport and communications items (mainly unassembled transport vehicles, other than cars and buses; electric line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus, railway parts, etc.	3.1
5.	For building, construction, roads.	1.4
6.	For other capital items (mainly certain iron and steel angles, tees, plates, etc; parts of electric motors, transformers and certain other kinds of electrical power machinery and switchgear)	4.9
III.	FINISHED GOODS AND COMPONENTS - Classified as consumption or capital according to type of buyer,	
1.	Complete transport items (mainly assembled motors cars; ships, vessels, etc. not tugs)	1.6
2.	Parts for transport items (mainly unassembled motor cars and parts, except chassis)	6.4
3.	Other complete items (mainly electric motors under 6 H.P. and internal combustion piston engines - other than marine, vehicle or aircraft; typewriters; linomeum and similar coverings)	1.3
4.	Parts for other items (mainly ball and roller bearings; hessian fabric; miscellaneous metal manufactures; china, tableware, etc.)	2.5

(contd......)

Table 18 (Contd.......)

Class of Goods Imported		
IV.	**CONSUMER GOODS**	
	1. Finished consumer goods (mainly books, newspapers, journals, etc; pharmaceutical products; tea; fruits; canned fish).	12.7
	2. Components for consumer goods (mainly certain cotton and other textile fabrics, yarn and thread; certain paper and paper board; bags, sacks and wool packs; wheat; unmanufactured tobacco;unrefined sugar; raw coffee bulk lubricants, etc.).	13.5
V.	MATERIALS USED IN THE PRODUCTION PROCESS and items unable to be separately classified elsewhere (mainly petroleum and products; certain chemicals, including plastic materials; metals; certain crude materials; certain textile yarns and fabrics; certain manufactures of metals; crude fertilizers, sulphur, etc.)	36.6
VI.	STORES USED ONLY FOR DEFENCE (Navy, Army and Air Force Missiles, Guns and Ammunition)	0.3

SOURCE: - *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*,op.cit.

Table 19

NEW ZEALAND: IMPORTS BY COMMODITIES

(In thousand U.S. $)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Food and Live Animals	71,555	63,138	55,800	52,794	35,627
Live animals	855	596	1,006	477	N.A.
Meat and preparations		132	162	243	N.A.
Dairy products & eggs		165	232	176	N.A.
Fish & preparations	2,930	2,849	2,712	1,961	1,126
Cereals and preparations	14,478	12,956	9,471	6,878	2,405
Wheat etc.unmilled	13,455	11,350	8,109	5,462	1,383
Rice	611	674	657	702	820
Cereals n.e.s.unmilled	412	240	174	180	N.A.
Fruit and vegetables		18,257	16,498	16,691	10,545
Vegetable etc.fresh or simply preserved	593	621	677	828	615
Sugar & preparations, honey	20,604	11,337	9,504	9,564	6,859
Coffee, tea,cocaa, spices	[illegible]	11,259	15,478	15,892	15,469
Coffee	2,487	2,605	3,251	2,937	2,378
Cocoa	2,965	3,012	2,857	3,749	3,468
Tea and mate	8,389	10,178	8,863	8,704	6,465
spices	398	451	499	491	327
Beverages and Tobacco	11,645	12,903	12,601	11,045	6,475
Alcoholic beverages	7,215	7,441	6,638	5,075	4,453
Tobacco & manufacture		5,462	5,963	5,668	[illegible],255
Tobacco unmanufactured	4,105	5,087	5,545	5,709	4,992

(contd.....)

Table 19 (contd.....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Crude materials excluding fuels	64,732	62,064	74,177	62,182	39,420
Hides, skins, furs, undressed		299	582	219	N.A.
Oilseeds, nuts, kernels	1,363	1,959	1,721	1,689	2,013
Groundnuts green	702	1,148	1,022	569	N.A.
Copra excl. flour, meal	587	727	577	1,010	N.A.
Rubber crude, synthetic	6,536	7,431	6,965	6,003	4,829
Natural rubber, gums	3,620	4,314	3,764	3,145	N.A.
Synthetic rubber, etc.	2,686	890	2,957	2,657	N.A.
Reclaimed rubber	230	227	239	195	N.A.
Wood lumber & cork		9,698	10,049	7,007	3,289
Pulp & waste paper	2,885	2,603	3,261	3,151	1,049
Textile fibres		9,521	9.657	8,321	4,762
Wool & other animals	4,373	4,058	4,215	3,320	1,826
Cotton	264	245	270	287	N.A.
Jute	338	421	435	627	N.A.
Vegetable fibre excluding cotton and Jute	2,526	2,361	1,944	1,499	771
Agave fibres & waste	2,077	1,871	1,542	1,128	N.A.
Synthetif regenerated fibre	1,956	2,390	2,745	2,586	1,859
Crude fertilisers, minerals, n.e.s.		26,605	38,237	32,167	20,713
Fertilisers crude	15,641	13,782	21,762	16,283	10,810

(contd.....)

Table 19 (contd....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Natural phosphate n.e.s.	14,741	13,505	21,466	15,440	N.A.
Asbestos crude, simply worked	1,208	1,552	1,687	1,496	N.A.
Crude animal vegetable material n.e.s.		3,853	3,548	3,512	2,480
Mineral Fuels, etc.	81,790	70,737	81,503	74,362	62,557
Coal, coke, briquettes			882		N.A.
Petroleum and Products	63,036	70,551	80,525	74,186	43,722
Crude petroleum, etc.	18,655	44,018	53,263	45,875	41,235
Motor spirit, gasoline	32,868	9,336	7,648	10,062	N.A.
White spirit, kerosene	5,317	4,686	6,832	6,103	N.A.
Distillate fuels	10,941	3,708	4,496	3,851	N.A.
Residual fuel oils	4,538	96	132	-	N.A.
Lubricating oils, greases	5,625	5,464	6,155	6,293	N.A.
Animal and Vegetable Oils & Fats	1,585	1,995	1,896	1,549	1,624
Fixed vegetable oil and fat		1,642	1,603	1,311	1,434
Fixed vegetable oil soft	842	1,178	1,142	993	1,042
Groundnut, penut oil	290	403	470	390	N.A.
Fixed vegetable oil, non-soft	437	464	461	319	392
Chemicals	89,253	107534	112,049	98,479	80,262
Organic chemicals	12,276	14,759	16,349	15,214	14,210
Hydrocarbons	1,816	1,978	2,006	1,480	N.A.
Alcohols, phenols, etc.	1,946	2,958	2,620	2,512	N.A.
Inorganic elements, oxides, etc.	6,018	5,304	4,053	3,591	3,179

(contd......)

Table 19 (contd...:..)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Inorganic basos,etc. n.e.s.	1,061	1,278	1,177	1,238	N.A.
Dyes,tanning, colour, products		6,143	6,959	6,172	5,485
Pigment, paints,etc.	1,614	3,049	4,453	3,289	3,434
Medicinal etc. products	15,713	19,075	19,939	20,071	14,227
Medicaments	12,691	15,544	16,476	16,957	N.A.
Pharmaceutical goods	1,597	1,900	1,844	1,345	N.A.
Essential oils, perfumes,etc.	1,001	1,317	1,572	1,713	724
Soaps,clening, etc.preparations	1,370	1,671	1,526	1,402	1,247
Fertilizers manufactured	8,617	10,399	10,308	6,186	6,846
Nitrogenous fertilizers	1,314	1,496	1,631	1,375	N.A.
Phosphatic fertilizers	1,209	9,903	1,452	830	N.A.
Potassic fertilizers	5,441	7,309	6,413	3,102	N.A.
Plastic materials, etc.	19,282	25,407	24,976	21,061	16,350
Basic manufactures	283,952	313,567	301,869	272,770	184,012
Leather	1,476	1,330	1,388	1,309	648
Rubber manufactures,n.e.s.		7,344	7,204	7,052	4,283
Rubber articles, n.e.s.	3,995	4,905	4,583	3,810	2,634
Rubber tyres & tubes	2,019	2,421	2,200	1,820	N.A.
Wood,cork manufactures n.e.s.		2,607	2,755	2,531	1,661
Veneers,plywood,etc,	776	921	1,058	1,059	807

(contd......)

Table 19 (contd.....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Paper, paperboard & manufactures		14,690	13,439	10,778	8,020
Paper and paperboard	13,008	12,938	11,626	9,044	6,790
Newsprint paper	953	766	380	158	N.A.
Textile yarn, fabric, etc.		108,269	104,641	99,273	63,017
Textile yarn and thread	16,877	15,097	13,670	13,473	8,974
Yarn of wool, animal hair	1,635	1,360	1,359	670	N.A.
Yarn of synthetic fibres	7,212	5,955	3,495	4,087	N.A.
Cotton fabrics woven	30,011	31,442	29,721	28,667	18,491
Silk fabrics woven	566	520	509	476	N.A.
Woven wool fabrics	5,729	5,878	5,669	4,789	N.A.
Jute fabrics, woven	2,379	2,455	2,989	3,032	N.A.
Woven synthetic fabrics	6,685	8,167	8,560	10,038	N.A.
Woven regenerated fabrics	12,570	14,314	13,700	11,781	N.A.
Lace, ribbons, tule etc.	4,021	4,106	4,284	4,106	2,381
Non-metalic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.		16,584	14,363	12,418	9,280
Cement	240	219	231	169	N.A.
Glass	8,007	5,809	5,087	4,194	2,770
Pottery	2,540	3,407	2,300	1,651	1,101
Iron and Steel		94,135	87,450	73,462	50,803
Pig iron etc.	808	861	844	913	484
Ferro-manganese		166	109	135	N.A.
Other ferro-alloys		131	160	114	N.A.
Iron & steel shapes	20,390	28,189	22,653	18,768	12,335
Iron, steel, wire, rod	3,835	5,109	5,507	5,036	N.A.
Iron and steel cans etc.	7,382	9,794	7,922	6,782	N.A.

(contd.......)

Table 19 (contd.....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Iron and steel universal plate, sheet	33,457	39,502	37,219	33,971	22,285
Iron and steel hoops & strip	3,192	3,546	3,313	2,982	2,134
Railway rails, etc.,rion & steel	2,443	1,788	2,993	1,351	1,429
Iron and steel wire excluding wire rod.	9,242	7,471	5,629	4,645	3,342
Iron and steel tubes,pipes,etc.	9,541	12,667	14,695	9,777	8,695
Non-ferrous metals		33,782	34,031	32,387	21,099
Silver unworked, partly worked partly worked	673	630	730	690	N.A.
Metals of platium group		122	102	-	N.A.
Copper	13,589	17,826	19,209	17,582	11,038
Nickle	677	729	654	897	452
Aluminium	7,659	8,352	7,148	8,758	5,982
Lead	1,601	2,312	2,366	1,388	693
Zinc	1,828	1,714	2,138	1,470	1,337
Tin	1,225	1,660	1,349	1,286	700
Metal mfr.n.e.s.	-	34,369	36,170	33,210	24,969
Tools	8,156	8,914	9,285	7,871	5,369
Machinery, transport Equipment	303,610	348,695	379,130	317,103	189,362
Machinery, non-electric		148,090	152,744	134,464	109,888
Power machinery, non-electric	10,141	13,492	15,759	17,612	11,380
Steam boilers	435	529	3,123	3,061	N.A.
Aircraft engines, including jets	1,346	3,960	2,102	2,394	N.A.
Agricultural machinery	24,413	30,860	38,019	22,004	12,131

(contd.....)

Table 19 (contd.....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Cultivating machinery	907	991	1,041	693	N.A.
Harvesting, etc. machines	4,605	6,822	6,657	4,752	N.A.
Tractors, non-road	18,091	21,884	29,336	15,342	N.A.
office machines	7,827	7,136	11,413	15,265	5,425
Typewriters, cheque-writers	932	1,180	832	769	N.A.
Accounting machines, computers	2,936	3,506	5,253	7,615	N.A.
Statistical machines	2,848	1,229	3,872	4,077	N.A.
Metal working machinery	6,592	6,449	5,621	5,141	2,597
Machine tools for metals	6,264	2,816	5,280	4,758	N.A.
Textile Leather working machinery	9,732	9,633	9,898	7,080	4,409
Textile machinery	6,271	6,136	6,716	4,554	N.A.
Skin, leather working machinery	575	630	407	356	N.A.
Sewing machines	2,885	2,868	2,875	2,169	N.A.
Machines for special industries	17,926	25,099	18,156	16,384	11,627
Paper etc. mill machinery	3,839	8,122	2,392	3,512	N.A.
Food machinery, non-domestic	986	1,459	1,442	765	N.A.
Construction, mining machinery, n.e.s.	6,390	8,100	5,891	3,843	N.A.
Machines n.e.s., non-electric	41,736	55,420	53,779	48,978	33,246
Heating, cooling equipment	2,297	9,284	5,848	5,018	N.A.
Pumps, centrifuges	7,382	9,662	10,096	9,366	N.A.
Mechanical handling equipment	6,529	7,180	8,105	7,008	N.A.

(contd.....)

Table 19 (contd.....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Fork lift trucks,etc.	1,147	1,764	1,568	1,341	N.A.
Powered tools,n.e.s.	3,905	4,319	3,868	3,070	N.A.
Electrical machinery		69,081	76,315	70,625	41,348
Electrical power machinery,switchgear	23,665	22,814	28,814	29,815	14,740
Electric power machinery	11,742	12,045	15,802	18,814	N.A.
Switchgear	11,913	10,769	13,012	11,001	N.A.
Electric distributing machinery	6,906 m	9,648	13,586	8,530	5,333
Insulated wire,cable	6,472	8,980	12,776	7,490	N.A.
Electric insulating equipment	434	668	810	1,040	N.A.
Telecommunication equipment	16,421	14,682	13,443	13,800	8,757
Radio broadcast receivers	529	569	561	619	N.A.
Domestic electric equipment	2,853	2,708	2,342	1,510	984
Domestic electric refrigerators	421	388	353	143	N.A.
Domestic washing machine	333	247	199	180	N.A.
Electro-medical, X-ray equipment	496	806	965	967	576
Electro-medical equipment	155	350	311	404	N.A.
X-Ray apparatus	342	456	653	563	N.A.
Electric machinery, n.e.s.	18,087	18,424	17,165	16,003	10,957
Batteries, accumulators	650	892	935	911	N.A.
Electric lamps,	1,211	1,303	1,247	1,187	N.A.
Transistors, valves,etc.	3,815	3,376	2,321	2,521	N.A.

(contd.......)

Table 19 (contd.....)

Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 (Jan.-Sept.)
Electro-mechanic hand tools	896	1,027	930	967	N.A.
Transport equipment		131,524	150,071	114,014	67,202
Railway vehicles	8,283	5,873	10,238	13,732	4,615
Road motor vehicles	102,328	110,534	116,493	90,384	50,706
Passenter motor vehicles excluding buses	72,130	75,397	69,926	58,009	N.A.
Lorries, trucks	14,329	18,038	26,652	15,933	N.A.
	2,855	13,491	6,301	4,166	10,457
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	57,862	62,031	64,506	59,696	43,573
Lighting equipment	703	900	709	623	N.A.
Furniture	236	266	216	200	N.A.
Clothing		4,797	4,209	3,667	2,316
Instruments, watches, clocks		20,343	20,634	18,892	14,937
Photographic equipment n.e.s.	858	959	722	561	N.A.
Medical instruments, n.e.s.	1,550	1,686	2,124	2,199	N.A.
Miscellaneous manufactured goods n.e.s		32,736	36,034	34,022	23,987
Printed matter	19,429	17,705	21,756	21,598	15,500
Articles of plastic, n.e.s.	1,126	1,389	1,292	1,151	863
Toys, sporting goods, etc.	3,741	4,191	3,805	3,260	1,921
Goods not classed by kind	3,436	2,103	1,989	5,156	2,282
Total Imports	969,420	10,44,760	10,85,519	955,136	648,424

SOURCES:
1. UN Yearbook of International Trade Statistics
2. UN Commodity Trade Statistics.
3. External Trade of New Zealand, Department of Statistics, Wellington.

Table 20

NEW ZEALAND: TRADE WITH INDIA

(in '000 US $)

Year	Imports from India	Exports to India	Trade Balance
1960-61	15,544	3,153	-12,391
1961-62	15,534	2,559	-12,975
1962-63	13,132	3,846	-9,286
1963-64	15,258	2,778	-12,480
1964-65	11,293	1,840	-9,453
1965-66	13,806	4,218	-9,588
1966-67	11,410	1,384	-10,026
1967-68	8,333	1,838	-6,495
1968-69	9,105	2,646	-6,459

SOURCE: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, D.G.C.I.S., Calcutta.

Table 21

NEW ZEALAND: IMPORTS FROM INDIA

(In thousand US $)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Prawn shrimp canned	-	-	-	-	-
Edibles nuts-cashew kernel	158	185	158	135	212
Walnut	36	9	16	11	12
Mango chutney, pickles, ect. with sugar	-	1	-	1	-
Coffee	15	72	1	14	10
Arabica plantation, other grades	10	-	-	-	-
Arabica cherry	5	3	-	-	10
Robusta parchment	-	37	-	14	-
Robusta cherry	-	31	-	-	-
Tea and mate	764	594	661	411	571
Tea black-leaf in bulk	764	594	661	411	571
Tea black - dust in bulk	-	-	-	-	-
Spices	46	30	41	62	52
Black pepper garbled	1	-	-	-	-
Cassia	-	-	-	-	-
Cardamom	-	-	-	-	1
Coriander seed	4	3	1	-	-
Cumin excl.black	-	1	-	-	-
Fennel seed	-	-	-	-	-
Celeryseed	-	-	1	-	-
Curry powder	14	3	9	27	9
Ginger	26	21	29	34	36
Termeric	-	-	-	-	6
Shellack machine-made	44	35	35	40	43

(contd.......)

Table 21 (contd......)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Articles of rubber n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-
Tyre cases for truck or bus	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton yarn & thread	35	5	8	7	40
Grey not mercerised	35	5	8	7	40
Singles carded	-	-	-	-	-
Singles combed	-	-	-	-	-
Yarn of jute	40	40	394	468	413
Coir yarn	1	32	13	7	24
Textile fabrics woven except cotton & jute	1	9	47	133	123
Handloom fabrics over 90% silk	-	-	-	-	-
Handloom fabrics over 10% silk	-	-	-	-	-
Piece goods of wool mixed	-	-	-	-	-
Piece goods entirely of artisilk n.e.s. mil-made	1	5	25	109	103
Other polyester fabrics	-	-	-	-	-
Fabrics containing over 90% artsilk, n.e.s. milkmade	-	-	1	14	12
Mill rayon taffeta	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed artsilk piece goods n.e.s. millmade	-	-	13	5	7
Spun rayon printed shantung	-	-	-	-	-
Fabrics of other synthetic fibres n.e.s. millmade	-	4	9	2	1
Woollen carpets handloom	-	-	-	-	-
Coir mats n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	100

(contd.......)

Table 21 (contd....)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Coir matting	48	47	-	82	7
Cotton piece goods-coloured unspecified	-	-	-	-	-
Bedticking unbleached	-	-	-	-	-
Canvas carded yarn unbleached	-	-	-	-	-
Canvas combed yarn unbleached	-	-	-	-	-
Drill & denim unbleached	-	-	-	-	-
Furnishing cloth "	-	-	-	-	-
Mill-made dasooti	3	11	32	30	18
Mill-made drills & jeans	86	40	54	65	59
Long cloth unbleached	-	-	-	-	-
Sheeting carded yarn unbleached	312	216	277	342	296
Shirting carded yarn unbleached	4	4	-	2	1
Unspd.unbleached	741	520	619	560	512
Mill-made white drills & jeans	11	9	14	1	2
Terry fabs.bleached	-	-	-	-	-
Other pile chenille fabs.	-	-	-	-	-
Canvas carded yarn bleached	-	-	-	-	-
Flannelett "	-	-	-	-	-
Long cloth "	59	70	152	103	59
Sheeting carded yarn "	428	321	474	701	543
Sheeting combed yarn "	-	-	-	-	-
Unspd.bleached	375	344	409	45	298
Flannelette machine printed	-	-	-	-	-
Furnishing cloth machine printed	-	-	-	-	-
Mill made white saris superfine	1	5	2	2	5
Shirtings bleached	1	-	1	3	-
Mill made-white T.Cloth & domestics	1	7	5	3	11

(contd......)

Table 21 (contd.....)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Mill-made white twills	199	119	123	235	199
Bedticking printed	-	1	1	-	2
Mill-made printed chadars	-	-	-	-	-
Mill-made prints & chintz	-	-	2	1	1
Unspd. machine printed	-	5	1	13	60
Bedticking piece dyed	-	28	2	15	2
Canvas carded yarn piece dyed	-	-	-	-	-
Mill-made printed coatings	-	-	-	-	-
Mill-made printed drills & jeans	-	-	-	-	24
Flannelette piece dyed	67	68	72	82	69
Furnishing cloth piece dyed	-	-	-	-	-
Shirting carded yarn piece dyed	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified piece dyed	420	367	220	183	190
Bedticking yarn dyed	187	68	308	136	117
Mill-made dyed long cloth	1	6	7	2	4
Drill & denim yarn dyed	1	1	10	82	137
Flanelette yarn dyed	132	57	61	25	105
Furnishing cloth yarn dyed	-	-	-	-	-
Gingham carded yarn dyed	-	-	-	-	-
Unspd.yarn dyed	35	17	31	52	101
Sarees handprinted	-	-	-	-	-
Mill-woven coloured shirting	1	-	1	6	2
Cotton canvas	4	-	5	5	7
Cotton waste blankets mill-made	18	5	13	9	1
Bedsheets etc.handloom other	-	-	-	1	1
Bedsheets etc.mill-made	40	53	61	86	128
Counterpanes powerloom	-	-	-	-	-
Pillowcase slip mill-made	1	-	45	2	2
Towels handloom	-	3	-	-	-
Towels mill-made	194	103	110	160	180
Mosquito netting in the piece	6	2	-	-	1

(contd.......)

Table 21 (contd.....)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Jute manufactures	5,500	6,000	4,300	4,900	4,700
Carpet backing cloth	-	-	-	-	-
Other hessian cloth	73	1,420	1,500	1,740	1,650
Sacking cloth	16	21	22	22	10
Canvas	-	-	-	-	-
Jute corn sacks	1,800	1,220	919	1,010	1,140
Jute hessian bags	310	415	375	426	323
Jute sacking bags	198	984	166	258	478
Jutewool sacks	1,470	2,010	1,330	1,440	1,100
Precious stones, cut	-	-	-	-	2
Tubes & pipes, iron & steel not galvanised	-	-	-	-	-
Finished shed structural parts	-	-	-	2	-
Beams, chennels, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
Bolts with nuts or not, iron or steel	-	-	-	-	-
Brass utensils, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
Office machines	-	-	-	2	13
Collators	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Centre lathe	-	-	-	-	-
Lathe, n.e.s.	17	-	3	13	5
Drilling machine radical	-	-	-	-	-
Drilling machine n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-
Milling machine n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-
Shaping machines	-	-	-	-	-
Band saw metal cutting	-	-	-	-	-
Printing pressess n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-
Ball bearings	-	-	-	-	-
Taps, cocks etc., non-ferrous metal	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery parts, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	1
Electrical power machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Electric motor n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-
Parts, accessories, electrimotors	-	-	-	-	-
Plugs, sockets, etc.	-	-	-	-	-

(contd..)

Table 21 (contd...)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Telephone, telegraph equipment parts	-	-	-	-	-
Flash light battery	-	-	-	-	-
Other dry cell primary batteries	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle replacement parts	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton chadar white	-	-	-	-	7
Leather footwear	-	-	-	2	6
Rubber soled upper canvas footwear	4	13	-	-	4
Rubber soled upper leather footwear	-	11	9	11	25
Photographic camera	-	-	-	-	1
Measuring rods & tapes	-	-	-	-	-
Cins fil developed	1	-	-	1	-
Other plastic articles	-	1	3	2	-
Fishing rods and poles	2	-	2	4	-
Cricket balls	2	-	-	-	-
Hockey balls	-	-	-	-	-
Hocket stick & blades	-	1	1	-	3
Appliances for outdoor games	-	-	-	-	-
Collections of zoological interest	1	1	1	1	1
Artware of copper brass,etc	8	1	1	-	3
Postal packages not classified	53	24	16	3	16
Special transactions	1	1	2	1	16
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,544	15,534	13,132	15,258	11,293

(contd.....)

Table 21 (contd....)

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Prawn, shrimp canned	1	16	33	26
Edible nuts - cashew kernal	188	156	80	242
Walnut	9	9	3	26
Mango chutney,pickles,etc. with sugar	-	-	1	1
Coffee	11	38	52	33
Arabica plantation, other grades	-	19	1	-
Arabica cherry	2	5	7	4
Robusta parchment	8	3	2	-
Robusta cherry	-	9	41	16
Tea and mate	340	657	475	482
Tea black - leaf in bulk	340	657	467	482
Tea black - dust in bulk	-	-	8	-
Spices	62	50	51	29
Black pepper garbled	3	1	1	1
Cassia	-	-	-	-
Cardamom	1	1	1	1
Coriander seed	-	-	1	2
Cumin excl.black	2	1	1	1
Fennel seed	-	-	-	-
Celeryseed	-	1	1	-
Curry powder	23	4	3	2
Ginger	23	23	35	12
Turmeric	9	5	5	10
Shellac machine-made	62	30	44	36
Articles of rubber n.e.s.	-	-	-	2
Tyre cases for truck or bus	-	-	-	-
Cotton yarn and thread	79	144	87	217
Grey not mercerised	79	144	87	217
Singles carded	70	17	37	50
Singles combed	8	127	49	167

(contd....)

Table 21 (contd....)

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Yarn of jute	360	318	212	467
Coir yarn	-	66	6	8
Textile fabrics woven except cotton and jute	111	27	39	118
Handloom fabrics over 90% silk	1	-	1	-
Handloom fabrics over 10% silk	2	-	3	3
Piece goods of wool mixed	5	26	17	26
Piece goods entirely of artsilk n.e.s.mill-made	-	-	-	-
Other polyester fabrics	-	-	4	-
Fabrics containing over 90% art silk, n.e.s. mill-made	-	-	-	-
Mill rayon taffeta	1	1	13	4
Mixed arsilkpiece goods n.e.s. millmade	-	-	-	-
Spun rayon printed shantung	2	-	1	-
Fabrics of other synthetic fibres n.e.s.millmade	-	-	-	-
Woollen carpets handloom	67	41	36	32
Coir mats n.e.s.	68	67	47	55
Coir matting	1	1	1	1
Cotton piece goods-coloured unspecified	1	1	1	-
Bedticking unbleached	14	27	7	2
Canvas carded yarn unbleached	17	19	31	53
Canvas combed yarn "	1	7	6	8
Drill and denim "	26	4	3	14
Furnishing cloth "	5	44	14	17
Millmade dasooti	-	-	-	-
Millmade drills and jeans	-	-	-	-
Long cloth unbleached	11	3	3	-
Sheeting carded yarn unbleached	252	190	148	137

(contd....)

Table 21 (contd...)

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967 68	1968-69
Shirting carded yarn unbleached	2	-	3	-
Unspd.unbleached	26	179	115	133
Millmade white drills & Jeans	-	-	-	-
Terry fabs.bleached	26	179	115	28
Other pile chenille fabs.	-	1	2	-
Canvas carded yarn bleached	2	6	4	1
Flanneletta bleached	291	218	196	136
Longcloth "	68	42	27	7
Sheeting carded yarn "	388	294	325	181
Sheeting combed yarn "	19	32	44	50
Unspd.bleached	33	28	34	44
Flannelette machine printed	1	1	3	6
Furnishing cloth machine printed	81	30	16	7
Mill-made white saris superfine	-	-	-	-
Shirtings bleached	-	-	-	-
Mill-made white T cloth & domestic	-	-	-	-
Mill.made white twills	-	-	-	-
Bedticking printed	-	-	-	7
Mill-made chadars	-	-	-	-
Mill-made prints & chintz	-	-	-	-
Unspd.machine printed	44	37	19	7
Bedticking piece dyed	3	1	4	-
Canvas carded yarn piece dyed	3	6	5	1
Mill-made printed coatings	-	-	-	-
Mill-made printed drills & jeans	24	100	51	105
Flannelette piece dyed	77	46	49	23
Furnishing cloth piece dyed	18	13	42	21
Shirting carded yarn piece dyed	-	1	2	3
Unspecified piece dyed	67	58	63	41
Bedticking yarn dyed	142	104	86	49
Mill-made dyed long cloth	-	-	-	-

(contd....)

Table 21 (contd....)

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Drill & denim yarn dyed	97	6	2	-
Flanelette yarn dyed	146	68	52	41
Furnishing cloth yarn dyed	2	-	2	-
Gingham carded yarn dyed	14	5	3	20
Unspd.yarn dyed	161	56	74	44
Sarees handprinted	-	-	1	-
Mill-woven coloured shirting	-	-	-	-
Cotton canvas	-	-	-	-
Cotton waste blankets millmade	6	5	13	3
Bedsheets etc.handloom others	-	-	1	13
Bedsheets etc.mill.made	149	153	92	17
Counterpanes powerloom	-	-	1	-
Pillowcase slip mill-made	57	76	72	12
Towels handloom	1	-	7	11
Towels mill-made	116	123	130	139
Mosquito netting in the piece	3	1	4	4
Jute manufactures	6,500	5,200	4,000	3,548
Carpet backing cloth	279	675	597	1,291
Other hessian cloth	1,850	1,560	1,380	1,322
Sacking cloth	11	22	16	5
Canvas	-	-	-	49
Jute cornsacks	1,890	84	54	2
Jute hessian bags	422	502	399	329
Jute sacking bags	348	113	133	13
Jute woolsacks	1,700	2,280	1,460	171
Precious stones,cut	4	2	2	27
Tubes & pipes,iron & steel not galvanised	-	3	3	1,011
Finished structural parts	-	-	-	-
Beams, chennels, etc.	-	-	36	-
Bolts with nuts or not, iron or steel	-	-	-	12
Brass utensils etc.	-	-	1	-
Office machines	-	-	112	185
Collators	-	-	5	-
Others	-	-	107	185

(contd.......)

Table 21 (contd.......)

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Centre lathe	-	-	5	-
Lathe, n.e.s.	6	1	26	3
Drilling machine radical	-	-	1	4
Drilling machine n.e.s.	-	-	4	-
Milling machines	-	-	9	-
Shaping machines	-	-	1	-
Band saw metal cutting	-	-	-	6
Printing presses n.e.s.	1	1	1	-
Ball bearings	-	-	1	5
Taps, cocks, n.e.s.	-	1	1	-
Machinery parts, n.e.s.	-	-	1	1
Electrical power machinery	2	1	6	3
Electric motor n.e.s.	-	-	5	2
Parts, accessories, electric motor	-	-	-	-
Plugs, sockets, etc.	2	1	1	1
Telephone, telegraphequipt. parts	-	-	8	-
Flash light battery	-	1	-	-
Other dry cell primary batteris	2	3	2	2
Motor vehicle replacement parts	-	-	2	4
Cotton chadar white	7	-	2	-
Leather footwear	-	5	9	5
Rubber soled upper canvas footwear	1	2	1	2
Rubber soled upper leather footwear	25	18	9	7
Photographic camers	-	-	7	-
Measuring rods & tapes	-	-	1	-
Cine film developed	1	-	1	-
Other plastic articles	1	1	-	-

(contd......)

Table 21 (contd.....)

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Fishing rods and poles	-	1	1	1
Cricket balls	-	-	1	1
Hockey balls	-	-	-	1
Hockey stick & blades	-	6	3	5
Appliances for outdoor games	-	-	1	-
Collections of zoological interest	11	22	3	2
Artware of copper brass,etc.	7	7	3	4
Postal packages not classified	13	-	2	1
Special transactions	3	2	3	1
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,806	11,410	8,333	9,105

Table 22

NEW ZEALAND: EXPORTS TO INDIA

(In thousand U.S. $)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Dairy products					
Milk and cream	1,113	378	420	357	798
Evaporated or dried Skimmed milk,dry	861	294	273	336	777
Wool raw and tops	525	630	2,121	1,554	105
Mutton tallow	1,029	987	924	546	588
Casein	63	105	126	147	84
Lactose	42	63	63	63	105
Defence stores not classified	-	-	12	-	-
TOTAL EXPORTS	3,153	2,559	3,846	2,778	1,840

(contd......)

Table 22 (contd.....)

Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Dairy Products				
Milk and cream, evaporated or dried	1,842	691	470	39
Skimmed milk, dry	1,630	634	406	1,548
Wool raw and tops	623	126	118	145
Mutton tallow	158	207	851	415
Casein	147	999	96	138
Defence stores not classified	1,131	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,218	1,384	1,838	2,646

SOURCE: *Monthly Statistics of theForeign Trade of India*, op.cit.

Table 23

Estimate of Potential of India's Exports

('000 $)

Commodity	Actual Exports		Potential for 1974
	1967-68	1968-69	
1. Textiles (Non-jute)	2,391	2,355	9,600
2. Jute textiles	4,185	3,252	-
3. Tea	476	481	600
4. Spices	18	29	80
5. Rice			
6. Fish and Fish products	33	27	35
7. Iron ore			
8. Iron & Steel products	84	1,313	1,000
9. Electrical Machinery and appliances	18	14	1,000
10. Non-Electrical Machinery	2	35	750
11. Machine tools	48	7	150
12. Railway equipment	42	131	-
13. Bicycles & parts	-	1	500
14. Small tools & hand tools	2	2	25
15. Medicines & pharmaceuticals	9	2	600
Sub-total (1-15)	7,308	7,649	14,840
16. Aluminium	-	-	
17. Human Hair	-	-	
18. Diamonds	3	30	1,160
19. Fruits and nuts	83	269	
20. Cotton	65	27	
21. Leather	330	482	
22. Footwear	21	14	
23. Others	523	634	
Total	8,333	9,105	16,000

Appendix 1

THE SURVEY TEAM

Director-General

Shri S. Bhoothalingam

Project Director

Shri R.S. Sharma

Consultants

Indian	Foreign
Shri N.J. Kamath	Dr. Morton C. Grossman
Shri B.N. Khosla	Mr. William H. Rusch

Economists

Shri S.R. Chawla
Dr. R.G. Gidadhubli
Shri N.R. Gopalakrishnan
Dr. P.C. Jain
Shri K. Kasturi
Shri V. Krishnamurthy
Shri P.K. Krishnaswamy
Shri P.L. Narayana
Shri R.K. Patil
Dr. T. Rameswara Rao
Shri T.R. Sehgal
Shri N. Venkataraman

Appendix 2

PEOPLE/ORGANISATIONS CONTACTED DURING FIELD VISIT TO WELLINGTON AND AUCKLAND

1. Indian High Commission, Wellington
2. Economist, Bank of New Zealand, Wellington
3. Sr. Economist, Reserve Bank of New Zealand
4. General Secretary, Associated Chamber of Commerce, Wellington.
5. Comptroller of Customs, New Zealand Government, Wellington.
6. Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd., Wellington.
7. Director, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, New Zealand Government, Wellington.
8. Secretary, Department of Treasury, New Zealand Government, Wellington.
9. G.R. & H.O. Wills Co. Ltd., Wellington.
10. Bing Harris Ltd., Wellington.
11. National Mortgage Agency Ltd., Wellington.
12. Dairy Board, Wellington.
13. General Manager, New Zealand Railways, Wellington.
14. Commissioner of Works, Department of Works, New Zealand Government, Wellington.
15. Director General, Health Services, New Zealand Government, Wellington.
16. General Manager, State Electricity Department, Wellington.

Appendix 2(Contd.)

17. Secretary, New Zealand Hospital Boards Association, Wellington.

18. Assistant Secretary, Government Stores Board, Wellington.

19. Stores Manager, Department of Health, Wellington.

20. Purchasing Officer, Wellington Hospital Board, Wellington.

21. Chief Executive Officer (Hospital), Department of Health, Wellington.

22. Sargood Son & Ewen Ltd., Auckland.

23. Fletcher Steel & Engineering Co. Ltd., Auckland.

24. Morris, Black & Matheson Ltd., Auckland.

25. Union Steamship Co. Ltd., Auckland.

26. John Coats Ltd., Auckland

27. National Mortgage Agency Private Ltd., Auckland.

28. Auckland Chamber of Commerce, Auckland.

29. Andrews & Beavan Ltd., Auckland.

30. Kidd Garrett and Co. Ltd., Auckland.

31. National Machinery Ltd., Auckland.

32. Jas. J. Niven & Co. Ltd., Auckland.

33. A.M. Straithwaite Ltd., Auckland.

Appendix 3

List of Importers

WELLINGTON

Importers - General

Abbott Oram & Co.,
180, Zambton Quay C.I.

Barry Henry Ltd.,
50, Cable St.

Bryce Robert & Co. Ltd.,
Lower Torry St.

Butland Industries Ltd.,
319, Willis St.

Cocks, Arthur & Co. NZ Ltd.,
45, Cuba St.

Colyer Watson & Co. Ltd.,
CPD House,
The Terrace.

Cooper F. Ltd.,
109-115, Dixon St.

Equipment Ltd.,
102-104 Wakefield St.

Garrand, J.L. Son Ltd.,
104-108, Dixon St.

Gollin & Co. Ltd.,
Huddart Parker Bldg., P.O. Sq.

Gordon & Gotch NZ Ltd.,
32, Waring Taylor St.

Honock J. Russel Ltd.,
Willis St.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

Honock J. Russel Ltd.,
Wills St.

Harrisons & Crossfield ANZ Ltd.,
12, Johonston St.

Haughton Wm & Co. Ltd.,
Empire Bldg., Willis St.

Hislop A.R., Ltd.,
94, Dixon St.

Hutton J.C. NZ Ltd.,
11, Parliament St.

Imperial Chemical Industries (NZ) Ltd.,
P.O. Box 1592.

Kenrick Doughlas NZ Ltd.,
14, Holland St.

Leyland Motors Ltd.,
222-228, Wakefield St.

Makeower McBeath & Co. Ltd.,
65, Victoria St.

Martins' Shoe Stores Ltd.,
73, Willis St.

Moss H.W. Ltd.,
89, Thordon Quay NI.

Musical Import Co. Ltd.,
19-21 Manners St.

Myers, J & Co. Ltd.,
3, Hunter St.

National Dairy Association of New Zealand Ltd.,
Thornton Qy.

Nees Hardware Ltd.,
119, Cuba St.

Appendix 3 (Contd..)

Neill Cropper & Co. Ltd.,
Nathans Bldg., Grey St.

Smallbone W & R Ltd.,
71, Courtenary P.1

Soma President Textiles Ltd.,
Kent Terrace.

Terry W.H. & Co. Ltd.,
81-85, The Terrace.

Thompson Bros. Ltd.,
8-20, Blair St.

Toop C.C. & Co. Ltd.,
11, Torren Tce.

Vickerg Electrical Co. Ltd.,
64, Dixon St.

Wiener A & Co. Ltd.,
Southern Cross Bldg.,
Brandon St.

Wiggins, Teape & Alex Pirie,
Dixon and Herbert Sts.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

AUCKLAND

Importers - General

Abbot, Armstrong & Howie Ltd.,
15, Ellitt St.

Agency Co. of N.Z. Ltd.,
Tasman Bldg., Anzac Ave.

Amalgamated Dairies Ltd.,
Anzac Avenue.

Ambler & Co. Ltd.,
54, Wellesley St.

Avey Taylor Ltd.,
268-270, Mankan Rd., Epsom.

Bennet & Bain Ltd.,
Queen St.

Berry Henry Ltd.,
10 Mamkau Rd.

Blayney Manufacturers Supplies Ltd.,
24, Melrose St., Newmarket.

R.L. Bowden Ltd.,
29, Hargreaves St.

Bridgens & Co. Ltd.,
326, New North Road,
Kingsland.

British Distributors Ltd.,
45, Anzac Avenue.

British Products Ltd.,
103,105, Felton Ma & New Av.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

Burton H.E. & Co
Albert St.

R. Butler & Co
5, Grabam St.

Carr R.T. Ltd.,
56, Ponsonby Rd.

Carr S.Austin & Co. Ltd.,
100 Anzac Av.

Doo Norma W & Sons,
271, A Khape Rd.

Drysdale C.H. & Co.,
15, Little Queen.

Foodstuffs Auckland Ltd.,
Roma Road, - 4.

Hannaford & Burton Ltd.,
25, Rutland St.

Harcourt Jones Ltd.,
53, Fort St.

P.Havas & Sons Ltd.,
18, Spring St., Papatoctve

Hayman L.T. Ltd.,
21, Portage Road.

IPSCO Sales & Manufacturing,
3, Wall Road.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.,
137, Hereford St.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.,
Box - 900.

International Distributing Co. Ltd.,
Vulcan Buildings,
Vulcan Lane - 1.

Appendix 3 (Contd.)

S.A. Jackson & Co. Ltd.,
610, New North Road,

Kelvin Products Ltd.,
2a Rendall Place.

Lawisham W.E. Ltd.,
109-111, Albert St.

Mastercrafts Ltd.,
599, New North Road.

Mckendrick Jute Cotton Co. Ltd.,
96, Neilson St.

Minerva Bookshop Ltd.,
13, Commerce St.

Murray J & A.G. Ltd.,
Union House,
32, Quay St.

Neill, Cropper & Co. Ltd.,
Anzac Av.

Nixon Industries Ltd.,
98, Neilson St.

Peacock T. & Son,
58-60, Queen St.

Purdom TF & Co. Ltd.,
Norwich Union Bldg.,
Queen St.

Reid John & Co.,
Anzac Avenue.

The D.J. Robertson Coy. Ltd.,
201, Archers Rd.,
Tokapuna.

Sails & Covers Ltd.,
53, Fort St.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

Sanford Ltd.,
Jellicoe St.

A.M. Satterthwaite & Co. Ltd.,
Carlton Gore Rd., New Market.

Sinton EW Ltd.,
2, Parnell Road.

Spedding Ltd.,
Beach Road, and Anzac Av.

Turners & Growers Ltd.,
City Markets.

Westfield Freezing Co. Ltd.,

Woodroffe Sydney & Sons Ltd.,
10, Anzac Av.

Importers - Machinery

Australia & New Zealand Industrial Engineering Ltd.,
140, Albert Street.

Andrew Donavan,
217, Victoria Arcade,
Shortland Street.

Allis Hardie Syminton Ltd.,
Fanshawe Street,

R. Fisher & Co., Ltd.,
41, Albert Street.

J.F. Hargrave (Auckland) Ltd.,
238-242, Apirana Avenue,
Glen Innes.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

Mason Brothers Ltd.,
Caltex House,
7, Fanshawe Street.

Moyse & Groves Ltd.,
768, Gt. South Road.

National Machinery Co. Ltd.,
Chr. Calton Gore Rd. & Kingdon St.

Richardson McqCabe & Co. Ltd.,
68-82, Gavin Street.

Geoffrey M. Shortt Ltd.,
Industry Road,
Penrose.

Spedding Ltd.,
Beach Road & Anzac Ave.

Taylor's Industrial Equipment Ltd.,
8, Roxburgh Street.

H.A. Truck & Co. Ltd.,
171, Albert Street.

W.R. Twigg Ltd.,
Britomart Place.

D. McL. Wallace Ltd.,
428, Khyber Pass Road,
New Market.

Andrew & Beavan Ltd.,
Cnr. Fort & Gore Streets

J.H.M. Carpenter Ltd.,
2, Gillies Avenue,
New Markets.

A. Foster & Co. Ltd.,
34, Fanshawe Street.

H.C. Grossman Ltd.,
1 Mc Coll Street.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

Kidd Garrett Ltd.,
147, Hogson Street.

R.P.M. Manning & Co. Ltd.,
25, Broadway,
New Market.

Importers - Footwear

Roy Appleyard
10, Kurahaupo Street, Orakli.

Frank Jaggar & Co.,
105, Cook Street.

Penrose, Corrick & Whitehead, (Auckland) Ltd.,
H.B. Building, Queen Street.

Perillo Brothers Ltd.,
640, New North Road, Morningside.

R.T. Sheppard & Co. Ltd.,
160, Ponsonby Road.

Importers and Indentors

Irving Clarke (Agents) Ltd.,
85, Anzac Ave.

James Crisp,
Wright Building,
Fort Street.

Fox & Gunn Limited,
T & G Building,
Wellesley Street.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

C.W.F. Hamilton & Co.,
Wairau Road,
Takapuna.

J. Harrison & Son Ltd.,
74 Carr Road,

Harrisons & Cross-field(NZ) Ltd.,
Wrights Building, 24, Fort Street.

International Distributing Co. Ltd.,
Room 28, Vulcan Building, Vulcan Lane.

Mc Caul (NZ) Limited,
28-34, St. Paul Street.

Manufacturers Agencies (NZ) Ltd.,
20-32, Wyndham Street.

Importers & Wholesalers - Drugs and Chemicals

Blayney Manufacturers Suppliers Ltd.,
24, Melrose Street, New Market.

Bush Boake Allen (NZ) Ltd.,
128-130, Stoddard Road, Mt. Roskill.

Dental & Medical Supply Co. Ltd.,
321, Queen Street.

Elliott Beckett & Co. Ltd.,
15-17, Earle St.

Fairbairn Wright Ltd.,
Cnr. Wolfe & Federal Sts.

Collin & Co. Ltd.,
310, Great North Road, Grey Lynn.

T.A. Maclister Ltd.,
12, Albert Street.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

Neill, Cropper & Co. Ltd.,
Neil Cropper Building, Anzac Ave.

S.W. Peterson & Co. Ltd.,
387, Rose Bank Road.

Sonata Laboratories Ltd.,
391, Rose Bank Road, Avandale.

Frank Stevens Ltd.,
53, Fort Street.

Townson & Mercer (NZ) Ltd.,
2, Morgan Street, New Market.

Importers & Wholesalers - Sporting Requisities

Bronzons Co. (NZ) Ltd.,
67, Customs Street,
A.J.S. Brown Ltd.,
Acacia Building,
14, O' Connell Street.

P.R. Colebrook Ltd.,
75-79, Queen St., Onehunga.

Collin & Co. Ltd.,
310, Great North Road, Grey Zynn.

Spedding Ltd.,
Cnr. Beach Road & Anzac Ave.

Sydney Woodroff & Sons, Delta House,
10, Anzac Ave.

Importers - Machine Tools

Gilbert Large & Co. Ltd.,
55, Station Road,
Penrose.

Appendix 3 (Contd.)

C.W.F. Hamilton & Co. Ltd.,
Warau Road,
Takapuna.

Joseph Nathan & Co. Ltd.,
57, Hastie Avenue, Mangere.

National Machinery Co. Ltd.,
Cnr. Carlton Gore Road & Kingdon St.

Importers - Textiles

The Agency Co. of New Zealand Ltd.,
4th Floor, Tasman Building, Anzac Ave.

John Edward & Butler Ltd.,
80-82, Richmond, Bonsonby.

R. Butler & Co. Ltd.,
5, Graham Street.

Dominion Finewear Ltd.,
33, Barry's Pt. Road, Takapuna.

Neill & Copper & Ltd.,
Neill Copper Building, Anzac Ave.

New Zealand Merchants Ltd.,
8-10, Dundonold Street,

Palmer Mc Lauchlan Ltd.,
23, Elliott St.

A.E. Potts & Co. Ltd.,
Commerce Building, 1 Anzac Ave.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

Taylor Trading Co. Ltd.,
33, Broadway, New Market.

F.T. Thorpy Ltd.,
5, Elliot Street,

Walles & Mackinlay Ltd.,
35-37, Elliott St.

Appendix 3(Contd.)

CHRISTCHURCH

Importers - General

Andrews & Beaven Ltd.,
203-205, Cashel St.

Ash Machinery Service Ltd.,
104, Riccarton Rd.

Asby Berg & Co.,
199, Cashel St.

Beath & Co., Cashel St.

Berry, Henry Ltd.,
127, Lichfield St., City.

Booth & Co. England Ltd.,
53, Curries Road - 2.

Bunting & Co., Rife St.

Graham Stewwart & Co. Ltd.,
557, Barbadoes St.

Hampton T.B. & Co. Ltd.,
188, Cashel St.

Hargsave J.F.,
567, Colombo St.

Kenembatsu F. (NZ) Ltd.,
19, Bedford Row City.

Millers Ltd. (Wholesale),
160, Tuam St.

Scots Furnishing Co.,
644, Colombo St.

Stevens C.S. & Co. Ltd.,
Woolston House,
232, Armagh St.

Appendix 4

LIST OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Auckland Chamber of Commerce,
2, Courthouse Lane,
AUCKLAND

Canterbury Chamber of Commerce,
Terrace & Worcester St. 1,
CHRISTCHURCH

Wellington Chamber of Commerce,
Commerce House,
126, Wakefield St.,
WELLINGTON

Appendix 5

IMPORT TARIFF ON SELECTED ITEMS AS ON JUNE 1969

Description	Unit	RATES OF DUTY		
		British Preferential	Most favoured Nations	General Tariff
1	2	3	4	5
Fish, Fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen.				
Live fish	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Fish livers	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Other:				
Packed for retail sale	Cwt.	25% Aul free	..	25% plus 60C
Other	Cwt.	$ 1.00 Aul free	..	$ 1.80
Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked:				
Anchories, salted, in containers of a capacity of 28 lb. net weight or over.	Cwt	Free	..	Free
Fish livers	Cwt	Free	..	Free
Other per cwt.	Cwt	$ 1.00 Aul Free	..	$ 1.80

Contd.....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Nuts other than those of Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashewnuts, pipeapples, avocados, mangoes, ganvas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not:				
Almonds	lb.	Free	Free	Free
Hazel nuts (filberts)	lb.	Free	Free	Free
Walnuts:				
Packed for retail sale per 100 lb.	lb.	$ 1.66	$ 1.66	$ 1.66
Otherwise packed per 100 lb.	lb.	$ 1.66	$ 1.66	$ 1.66
Other	lb.	Aul Free Free	Free	Free
Fruit(whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar:				
Raw:				
Rasberries	lb.	25%	..	25%
Other kinds:				
As may be determined by the Minister	lb.	25% *	..	25%
Other	lb.	Free	..	Free
Cooked	lb.	32½%	..	55%

* or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

Contd.....

Appendix 5(Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Fruits, dried not elsewhere specified:				
Prines	lb.	Free	Free	Free
Apricots Per 100 lb.	lb.	Free	83 C SA Free	$ 1.66
Apples "	lb.	83C	..	$ 4.16
Peaches "	lb.	Free	83C SA Free	
Other "	lb.	Free	83C SA Free	$ 1.66
Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of Caffeine; Coffee husks and skins; Coffee substitutes containing Coffee in any proportion:				
Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine:				
Raw per 100 lb.	lb.	Free	66.4C	83C
Roasted	lb.	25%	50%	60%
Coffee husks and skins	..	Free	..	Free
Coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.	lb.	25%	..	50%
Tea:	lb.	Free	Free	Free
In packages of 5 lb. net weight or over.	lb.	$ 1.66	$ 2.50	$ 3.33
Otherwise packed per 100 lb.	lb.	Free	Free	Free

Contd...

Appendix 5
(Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Pepper of the genus "Piper"; piments of the genus "capsicum" or the genus "Pimenta":				
Pepper of the genus Piper:				
Unground	lb.	Free	6%	10%
Ground:				
Packed for retail sale	lb.	22½%	..	40%
Otherwise packed	lb.	12½%	..	25%
Other kinds:				
Unground	lb.	Free	..	5%
Ground	lb.	22½%	..	27½%
Cinnamon and cinnamon - tree flowers:				
Unground	lb.	Free	6%	10%
Ground:				
Packed for retail sale	lb.	22½%	..	40%
Otherwise packed	lb.	12½%	..	25%
Cloves(whole fruit, cloves and stems):				
Unground	lb.	Free	6%	10%
Ground:				
Packed for retail sale	lb.	22½%	..	40%
Otherwise packed	lb.	12½%	..	25%

Contd..

Appendix 5(Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Nutmeg, mace and Cardamoms:				
Unground:				
Cardamoms	lb.	free	free	Free
Nutmeg and mace	lb.	Free	6%	10%
Ground:				
Packed for retail sale	lb.	22½%	..	40%
Otherwise packed	lb.	12½%	..	25%
Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper:				
Caraway	lb.	22½%	..	27½%
Other kinds:				
Unground	lb.	Free	..	Free
Ground:				
Packed for retail sale	lb.	22½%	..	40%
Otherwise packed	lb.	12½%	..	65%
Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices:				
Saffron	..	Free	Free	Free
Curry powder and pastes		22½%	..	27½%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds				
Unground:				
Ginger:				
Green	lb.	Free	Free	Free
Dry	lb.	Free	7½%	10%
Other		Free		Free
Ground:				
Packed for retail sale		22½%		40%
Otherwise packed		12½%		25%
Shellac, seed lac, .stick lac and other lacs; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams:				
Shellac	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Gum arabic, benzoin, dammar, tragacanth and Indian gums.	Cwt.	Free	Free	Free
Gum copal	Cwt.	Free	Free	Free
Other	Cwt.	Free	Free	Free

Contd....

Appendix 5(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:				
Groundnut (peanut) oil:				
In containers of a capacity of 1 gallon or more	Gallon	Free	Free	Free
In other containers	Gallon	12½%	12½%	17½%
Sunflower seed oil:				
In containers of a capacity of 1 gallon or more	Gallon	Free	Free	Free
In other containers	Gallon	12½%	..	17½%
Rape, colza and mustard oils:				
In containers of a capacity of 1 gallon or more.	Gallon	Free	..	Free
In other containers	Gallon	12½%	..	17½%
Linseed oil:				
In containers of a capacity of 1 gallon or more	Gallon	Free	..	5C
In other containers	Gallon	12½%	..	32½%

Contd....

Appendix 5(Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Coconut(Copra) Oil:				
In containers of a capacity of 1 gallon or more	Gallon	22½%	..	22½%
In other containers	Gallon	32½%	32½%	37½%
Castor Oil				
In containers of a capacity of 1 gallon or more.	Gallon	Free	Free	Free
In other containers	Gallon	12½%	..	17½%
Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:				
Fish preparations such as pastes, sausages, "prepared meals" and the like:				
Pastes	lb.	25% Aul Free	..	45%
Other per 100 lb.	lb.	$ 1.25 Aul Free	$ 2.08 S.A.$1.25	$ 2.50
Fish,preserved:				
In airtight containers such as cans, jars and the like, whether or not with added liquor, oil or sauce:				
Herrings per 100 lb.	lb.	$ 1.25 Aul Free	$ 2.08 SA $ 1.25	$ 2.50

Appendix 5(Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Pichards per 100 lb.	lb.	$ 1.25 Aul Free	$ 2.08 SA $ 1.25	$ 2.50
Salmon "	lb.	$ 1.25 Aul Free	$ 2.08 SA $ 1.25	$ 2.50
Sardines, sild, bristling. "	lb.	$ 1.25 Aul Free	$ 1.91 SA $ 1.25	$ 2.50
Other "	lb.	$ 1.25 Aul Free	$ 2.08 SA $ 1.25	$ 2.50
Otherwise packed "	lb.	$ 1.25 Aul Free	$ 2.08 SA $ 1.25	$ 2.50
Caviar and caviar substitutes "	lb.	25% Aul 15%	..	30%
Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar	lb.	32½% or +	52½% or +	60% or +
per 100 lb., on the actual or reputed weight whichever is greater.	lb.	$ 4.16	$ 5.83	$ 6.66

+ Where alternative rates are shown, the rate chargeable is that which returns the higher duty.

Contd...

Appendix 5(Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse:				
For manufacture in a licensed manufacturing warehouse into:				
Cigars	lb.	Free	Free	Free
Tobacco, cigarettes, snuff. per 100 lb.	lb.	$ 33.33	$ 33.33	$ 33.33
For other purposes per lb.	lb.	$ 2.37	..	$ 2.45
Manufactured Tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences:				
Cigars and cheroots, including the weight of every band, wrapper or attachment thereto per lb.	lb.	$ 4.08 plus 12½%	$ 4.28 plus 12½%	$ 4.48 plus 12½%
Cigarettes:				
Exceeding in weight 2½ lb. per 1000 per lb.	lb.	$ 4.06	$ 4.06	$ 4.16
Not exceeding in weight 2½ lb. per 1000 per 1000	Thousand	$ 10.10	$ 10.10	$ 10.32
Snuff per lb.	lb.	$ 3.88	..	$ 3.98

Contd....

Appendix 5(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other than manufactured tobacco per lb.	lb.	$ 3.17	..	$ 3.25
Tobacco extracts and essences ..	..	Free	Free	Free
Antibiotics:				
Penicillin	..	Free	16%	20%
Other	..	Free	20%	25%
Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles(for example dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices) impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances or put up in retail packings for medical or surgical purposes.	lb.	Free	10%	10%
Other	..	Free	10%	10%
Other pharmaceutical goods:				
Sterile surgical catgut and similar sterile materials; sterile laminaria and sterile laminaria tents; sterile absorbable surgical haemostatics.	..	Free	10%	12½%

Contd.....

Appendix 5(Contd...)

1	2	3	4	5
Spacifying preparations for X-ray examinations and diagnostic reagents designed to be dministered to the patient, being unmixed products put up in measured doses or products consisting of two or more products which have been mixed or compounded together for such uses.	..	Free	Free	Free
Dental cements and other dental fillings.	..	Free	10%	12½%
First-aid boxes and kits	..	Free	10%	12½%
Raw hides and skins (fresh, salted, dried, pickled or limed), whether or not split, including sheepskins in the wool:				
Borine and equine hides, other than calf skins	lb.	Free	Free	Free
Calf skins	lb.	Free	Free	Free
Goat skins and kid skins	lb.	Free	..	Free
Sheep and lamb skins with the wool	lb.	Free	..	Free
Sheep and lamb skins without the wool	lb.	Free	..	Free
Other	lb.	Free	..	Free

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Travel goods, shopping-bags, hand-bags, satchels, brief-cases, Wallets, purses, toilet cases, tool-cases, tobacco pouches, sheaths, cases, boxes and similar containers of leather or of composition leather of vulcanised fibre of artificial plastic sheeting of paper board or of textile fabric:				
Trunks, suit-cases, hat boxes	..	30% Aul 40%	..	60%
Handbags, purses	..	30% Aul 40%	..	60%
Camera covers or cases	..	30%	..	60%
Cigarette, Cigar, tobacco and tobacco pipe cases; tobacco pouches	..	22½%	37½%	65%
Containers especially suited for musical instruments	..	Free	20%	45%
Spectacle cases	..	Free	15%	20%
Goods of this heading specially designed to hold and imported containing sets of utensils such as Food and drink containers, tableware and cutlery (picnic sets)	..	20%	40%	60%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other	..	30% Aul 40%	..	60%
Articles of leather or of composition leather of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances or for industrial purposes:				
Belts and belting for machinery	lb.	20% Aul) 25% Can)	..	35%
Pump or cup leathers; hide skips for carrying bobbins in woollen mills.	..	30%	50%	60%
Washers	..	20%	40%	50%
Raw hide hammers and other hand tools.	..	Free	17½%	30%
Tubes and hosepiping	..	25%	45%	50%
Other	..	30% Aul 40%	50%	60%
Other articles of leather or of composition leather:				
Buckles, Clasps, slides and similar articles, leather covered	..	Free	20%	25%
Other	..	30% Aul 40%	50%	60%

Appendix 5(Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip.				
Of synthetic Fibres:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres:				
Containing less than 30% by weight of sheep's or lamb's wool or animal hair	sq.yd.	30% Aul 32½% or +	47½% or +	60% or +
per sq.yd.		45C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	45C	45C
Other	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or +	45% or +	57½% or +
per sq. yd.		40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or +	45% or +	57½% or +
per sq.yd	sq.yd.	40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres and weighing more than 5½ oz/yd^2	sq.yd.	35% or +	50% or +	62½% or +
per sq. yd.	sq.yd.	50C less 15%	50C	50C
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise	sq.yd.	22½%	42½%	55%
Other kinds:				
Nylon:				
Tyrecord fabrics	lb.	Free	15%	15%
Other	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Polyester fabrics	sq.yd.	Free	15%	15%
Other	sq.yd.	Free	15%	15%
Of regenerated fibres:				

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres:				
Containing less than 30% by weight of sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair	sq.yd.	30% Aul 32½% or +	47½% or +	60% or +
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	45C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	45C	45C
Other	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or +	45% or +	57½% or +
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C
Other kinds	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or +	45% or +	57½% or +

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
per sq. yd.	sq.yd.	40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres and weighing more than 5½ oz./yd^2:				
Weighing less than 6 oz./yd^2 and being the produce or manufacture of Australia	sq.yd.	Aul Free	..	..
Other per sq.yd.	sq.yd. sq.yd.	35% or + 50C less 15%	50% or + 50C	62½% or + 50C
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise	sq.yd.	22½%	42½%	55%
Other kinds:				
Linings	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Tyrecord fabrics	sq.yd.	Free	15%	15%
Other	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%

Contd...

Appendix 5(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale:				
Unbleached, not mercerised:				
Sewing thread	lb.	Free	7½%	10%
Other yarn and thread:				
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres or bulked continuous man-made fibres and weighing more than 150g. per 9,000 m:				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Other kinds:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair	lb.	15%	25%	55%.
Not containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair.	lb.	Free	..	10%

Contd..

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other:				
Sewing thread	lb.	Free	7½%	10%
Other yarn and thread:				
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres or bulked continuous man-made fibres and weighing more than 150g. per 9,000 m.				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as may prescribe.	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Other kinds:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Hand knitting yarn	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%

Contd ...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Not containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair.				
Knitting, darning, embroidery and crochet thread	lb.	Free	7½%	10%
Other	lb.	Free	..	10%
Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale:				
Sewing thread	lb.	Free	7½%	10%
Other yarn and thread:				
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres or bulked continuous man-made fibres and weighing more than 150g. per 9,000 m:				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Hand knitting yarn	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Mending yarn not exceeding 45 yd. in length	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Not containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair.				
knitting, darning, embroidery and crochet thread	lb.	Free	7½%	10%
Other	lb.	Free	..	10%
Cotton gauze:				
Unbleached, not mercerised	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Other kinds:				
Wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen.	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Other	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton:				
Unbleached, not mercerised	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Other kinds:				
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise	sq.yd.	22½%	42½%	55%
Other:				
Wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen.	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Other kinds	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Other woven fabrics of cotton:				
Unbleached, not mercerised:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres:				
Containing less than 30% by weight of sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair.	sq.yd.	30% Aul 32½% or +	47½% or +	60% or +

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	45C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	45C	45C
Other	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or +	45% or +	57½% or
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C
Other kinds	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or +	45% or +	57½% or +
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres and weighing more than 5½ oz./yd.^{2}	sq.yd.	35% Aul Free or +	50% or +	62½% or +
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	50C less 15% Aul Free	50C	50C

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
Calico, pillow cotton, bed sheeting.	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Flannelette	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Other	sq.yd.	Free	15%	15%
Other kinds:				
Union fabrics composed of cotton and wool, the current domestic value of which does not exceed that of specified by the Ministry to be cut up and made into shirts, pyjamas, night-gowns or underclothing, under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe.	sq.yd.	Free	..	10%
Other				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres:				
Containing less than 30% by weight of sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair.	sq.yd.	30% Aul $32\frac{1}{2}$% or +	$47\frac{1}{2}$% or +	60% or +

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	45C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	45C	45C
Other	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½ or +	45% or +	57½% or +
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C
Other kinds	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or +	45% or +	57% or +
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres and weighing more than 5½ oz./yd.^{2}:				

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Weighing less than 6 oz/yd^2. and being the produce or manufacture of Australia, the following: Canvas and duck; fabrics suitable for the manufacture of apparel; furnishing fabrics and fabrics for household use, bleached.	sq.yd.	Aul Free	..	..
Other	sq.yd.	35% or +	50% or +	62½% or +
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	50C less 15%	50C	50C
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise	sq.yd.	22½%	42½%	55%
Other kinds:				
Tyrecord fabrics	lb.	Free	15%	15%
Handkerchief fabric in the piece.	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Canvas and duck	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Fabrics suitable for the manufacture of apparel:				
Flannelette, winceyette, draper cloth:				

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen.				
Bleached	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Dyed	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Printed	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Other than wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen:				
Bleached	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Dyed	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Printed	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Other kinds:				
Wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen:				
Bleached	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Dyed	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Printed	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Other than wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen:				
Bleached	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Dyed	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Printed	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Furnishing fabrics and fabrics for household use:				
Wholly of cotton and wholly of cotton and linen.				
Bleached	Sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Dyed	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Printed	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Other than wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen:				
Bleached	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Dyed	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Printed	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Other:				
Wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen	sq.yd.	Free	13%	15%
Other than wholly of cotton or wholly of cotton and linen	sq.yd.	Free	12%	15%
Yarn of man-made fibres(discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale:				
On synthetic fibres:				
Sewing thread	lb.	Free	7½%	10%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other yarn and thread:				
Weighing more than 150 g. per 9,000 m:				
As may be approved by the Minister under such conditions as he may prescribe	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Other kinds:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Hand knitting yarn	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Yarn of man-made fibres(dis-continuous or waste), put up for retail sale:				
Of synthetic fibres:				
Sewing thread	lb.	Free	7½%	10%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Other yarn and thread:				
Weighing more than 150g per 9,000 m:				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Other kinds:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Hand knitting yarn	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Mending yarn not exceeding 45 yd. in length	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Not containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Knitting, darning embroidery and crochet thread.	lb.	Free	7½%	10%
Other	lb.	Free	..	10%
Sewing Thread	lb.	Free	7½	10%

Contd.....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other yarn and thread:				
Weighing more than 150g. per 9,000 m:				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Other kinds:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Hand knitting yarn	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Mending yarn not exceeding 45 yd. in length	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	15%	25%	55%
Not containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Knitting, darning, embroidery and crochet thread.	lb.	Free	7½%	10%
Other	lb.	Free	..	10%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste):				
Of synthetic fibres and regenerated fibres:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Containing less than 30% by weight of sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair.	sq.yd.	30% Aul 32½% or	47½% or	60% or
	sq.yd.	45C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	45C	45C
Other	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or	45% or	57½% or
	sq.yd.	40C	40C	40C
Not containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Weighing more than 5½ oz./yd.^{2}	sq.yd.	35% or	50% or	62½% or
	sq.yd.	50C less 15%	50C	50C

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Weighing not more than 5½ oz/yd^2:				
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise.	sq.yd.	22½%	42½	55%
Ticking of synthetic fibres	sq.yd.	Free	12%	20%
Ticking of regenerated fibres	sq.yd.	Free	15%	20%
Other kinds:				
Linings of synthetic fibres	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Tyrecord fabrics	lb.	Free	15%	15%
Fabrics suited for meat wrapping as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe:				
Of regenerated fibres	lb.	Free	..	Free
Other	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Polyester fabrics - of synthetic fibres.	sq.yd.	Free	15%	15%
Other - of synthetic fibres	sq.yd.	Free	15%	15%
Woven fabrics of Jute:				
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise.	sq.yd.	22½% Aul 13½%	42½%	55%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
Porattice cloth, canvas, hessian and other.	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not)				
In the piece and other	sq.yd.	27½%	45%	65%
Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting and "kelem", "schumacks" and "karamanic" rugs and the like(made up or not):				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
In the piece	sq.yd.	27½%	45%	65%
Floor rugs	No.	27½%	45%	65%
		Aul 16½%		
	sq.yd.	27½%	45%	65%
Of Coir:				
In the piece and mats	sq.yds. No:	27½%	37½%	65%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
In the piece	sq.yd.	27½%	45%	65%
Bath mats of terry towelling and the like	doz.	12½%	..	27½%
Other	sq.yd.	27½	45%	65%
Tapestries, hand-made, of the type Gobelins flanders, Aubusson Beauvars and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for e.g., petit point) made in panels and the like by hand.	..	Free	15%	20%
Woven pile fabrics and chemille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton):				
Of cotton, silk, synthetic fibres and regenerated fibres:				
Of a kind used to upholster furniture:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool fine animal hair.	sq.yd.	15%	35%	50%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres and weighing more than 5½ oz/yd.^{2}				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	sq.yd.	Free	12½	17½%
Other	sq.yd. per sq.yd.	32½% or 40C less 15%	47½ or 40C	60% or 40C
Other kinds:				
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise.	sq.yd.	22½	42½%	55%
Other	sq.yd.	Free	12½%	17½%
Other cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, synthetic fibres fabrics and other regenerated fibre fabrics:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair	sq.yd.	25% Aul 32½% or	45% or	57½% or

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
per sq.yd.	sq.yd.	40C less 20% Aul 40C less 20%	40C	40C
Containing man-made discontinuous fibres and weighing more than 5½ Oz./yd^2. per sq.yd	sq.yd. sq.yd	32½% or 40C less 15%	44½% or 40C	60% or 40C
Other kinds:				
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise.	sq.yd.	22½%	42½%	55%
Other	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%
Of other textible fibres;				
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise.	sq.yd.	22½%	42½%	55%
Other	sq.yd,	Free	..	15%
Tulle/and other net fabrics (but including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain.	..	Free	16%	40%

(contd...)

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs.	..	Free	20%	40%
Knitted or crochet fabric, not electric nor rubberised:				
Containing sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair:				
Felted:				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	lb.	Free	..	10%
Other	lb.	27½%	..	37½%
Not felted	lb.	25% Aul 32½%	45%	57½%
Wholly or principally of silk or man-made fibres:				
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise.	sq.yd.	22½%	42½%	55%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
As may be determined by the Minister.	lb.	25% * or	..	40% * or
per lb.	lb.	30C	..	30C * plus 15%
Other:				
Of silk	lb.	Free Aul)(10% Can)(	..	25%
Of regenerated fibres	lb.	-do-	..	25%
Of synthetic fibres	lb.	-do-	..	25%
Other fabrics:				
Assembled by sewing, gumming or otherwise.	lb.	22½%	42½%	55%
Other: Wholly or principally of cotton:				
Fabrics suited for meat wrapping as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	lb.	Free	..	Free

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe:	lb.	Free	..	15%
Other per lb.	lb.	30C	..	30C plus 15%
Other kinds	lb.	Free	..	15%
Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised:				
Types suited for industrial, scientific or similar purposes, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	doz.pairs	Free	20%	25%
Work gloves	"	27½%	45%	65%
Other	"	27½%	45%	65%
Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised:				
Footwear not having applied soles	Pairs	32½% Aul 45% Can	65%	80%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Women's and girl's full length stockings:				
a. Wholly or principally of silk, wool, cotton.	Pairs	27½% Aul 45% Can 55%	..	80%
b. Wholly or principally of nylon, other man-made fibres.	Pairs	32½% Aul } 45% Can } or 20C Aul } 20C Can }	65% or 2CC plus 32½%	80% or 20C plus 47½%
c. Other	Pairs	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Men's and boy's half and three quarter hose:				
Wholly or principally of silk, wool and others	Pairs	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Wholly or principally of cotton, man-made fibres.	Pairs	"	65%	80%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
Wholly or principally of cotton, of man-made fibres or of mixtures or combinations thereof:				
Of infants upto the age of two years, women's and girl's and men's and boy's.	Pairs	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	65%	80%
Others				
Of infants upto 2 years, women's and girl's and men's and boy's	Pairs	"	..	80%
Under Garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised:				
Shirts, pyjamas, night dresses and the like.	No.	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Other garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised:				
Protective garments suited for industrial or similar purposes, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	..	Free	20%	25%

Contd..

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Suits, coats, waistcoats and the like, women's and girl's blouses, shirts and the like imported separately, shirts, trousers, tracksuits and the like and other articles such as Ties, bow-ties, cravats.	No.	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Cardigans, jumpers, jerseys, pull-overs and the like and others.	No.	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	74%	80%
Belts	Doz.	27½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Travelling rugs and blankets:				
Containing wool or fine animal hair and others.	No.	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	60%
Other travelling rugs:				
Containing wool or fine animal hair.	No.	22½% Aul 27½%	..	55%
Other blankets:				
Containing wool or fine animal hair.	No.	22½% Aul 32½%	..	55%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other travelling rugs and blankets other than those containing wool or fine animal hair.				
Not exceeding 1 sq.yd.in area	No.	Free Aul 10%	..	15%
Exceeding 1 sq.yd. in area of other travelling rugs.	No.	30%	..	45%
Exceeding 1 sq.yd. in area of other blankets.	No.	30% Aul 37½%	..	45%
Shopping and other bags	..	30% Aul 40%	50%	60%
Other kinds	..	25%	40%	60%
Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised(including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings):				
Fabric:				
Elastic	sq.yd.	Free	10%	12½%
Rubberised waterproof:				
As may be determined by the Minister	sq.yd.	15% *	..	30%
Other	sq.yd.	Free	..	15%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other fabric	sq.yd.	25%	45%	60%
Articles:				
Elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings; ankle supports	..	Free	Free	Free
Gloves:				
Of types suited for industrial, scientific or similar purposes as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	doz. pairs	Free	20%	25%
Other	"	27½%	47½%	65%
Other garments, rubberised	..	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Other articles(incl. garments, not rubberised).	..	25%	45%	60%
Men's and boy's outer garments:				
Protective garments suited for industry or similar purposes as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	..	Free	20%	25%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Overcoats, suits, coats, waistcoats, shirts, trousers, overalls, bib or combination.	No.	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Others	..	"	74%	80%
Women's, girl's and infants' outer garments:				
Overcoats, costumes, jackets, skirts, blouses, dresses, shirts, trousers and other.	No.	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	65%	80%
Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs:	No.	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Women's, girls' and infants' under garments:				
Shirts, pyjamas and night dresses.	No.	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
	Doz.	10%	..	25%
Babies' napkins	..	32½% Aul } 45% Can }	..	80%
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	25%	..	60%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen:				
Curtains and other furnishing articles:				
Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen:				
Bed sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, table napkins, terry towels, Tea towels, other kinds - plain	Doz.	12½%	..	27½%
Other than plain:	..	25%	45%	60%
Curtains and other furnishing articles:				
Bedspreads, plain	Doz.	12½%	..	27½%
Other	..	25%	45%	60%
Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods:				
Wool packs	Doz.	Free	..	Free
Other kinds:				
Of jute, hemp or Phormium tenax	Doz.	Free	..	Free
Other	Doz.	20%	..	40%

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material:				
Protective footwear suited for industrial or similar purposes, as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	Pairs	Free	20%	25%
Gumboots and other footwear:				
Children's sizes 0 to 8½ inclusive.	Pairs	Free	20%	25%
Exceeding children's size 8½ but not exceeding size 1½	Pairs	27½%	50%	70%
Other sizes	Pairs	27½%	52½%	70%
Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; Footwear (other than mentioned above) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material:				
Protective footwear suited for industrial or similar purposes as may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	Pairs	Free	20%	25%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Children's sizes 0 to 8½ inclusive:				
Having leather or composition leather uppers.	Pairs	Free	20%	25%
Having canvas uppers and rubber soles.	Pairs	Free	20%	25%
Other	Pairs	Free	20%	25%
Exceeding children's size 8½ but not exceeding size 1½:				
Having leather or composition leather uppers	Pairs	27½% Aul) 32½% Can)	50%	70%
Having canvas uppers and rubber soles	Pairs	"	50%	70%
Other	Pairs	"	50%	70%
Other sizes:				
Having canvas uppers and rubber soles.	Pairs	27½% Aul) 32½% Can)	52½%	70%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
Men's and boys':				
Having leather or composition leather uppers.	Pairs	27½% Aul} 32½% Can	52½%	70%
Other	Pairs	"	52½%	70%
Women's and girls:				
Having leather or composition leather uppers	Pairs	27½% Aul} 32½% Can}	52½%	70%
Other	Pairs	"	52½%	70%
Universal plates of iron or steel:				
Coiled	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Other	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Bars and rods(including wire rod), of iron and steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold formed or cold finished (including precision made); hollow mining drill steel:				
Wire rod	Cwt.	Free	5%	12½%
Other	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Angles, shapes and sectorons, of iron and steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold formed or cold finished, sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements:				
Angles, shapes and sectrons, less that 80 mm, 80 mm or more Angles and tees worked.	Cwt.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%
Angles and tees galvanised	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Angles and tees others	Cwt	Free	5%	25%
Channels, girders, beams and joists worked	Cwt.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%
" " galvanised	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Others	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Other shapes and sectrons worked	Cwt.	25% Aul) 35% Can	50%	60%
" " Galvanised	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
" " Others	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Other shapes and sectrons: sheet piling.	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Hoop and strip, of iron and steel, hot-rolled: Under 6" in width:				
Worked	Cwt.	25% Aul)35% Can)	50%	60%
Other kinds:				
Polished or coated, others;	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
6" and over in width:				
Coiled	Cwt.	Free	..	25%
Other	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Sheet's and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:				
More than 3 mm in thickness, other than tinned:				
Coiled	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Other	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Less than 3 mm in thickness, not plated, coated or clad:				
Worked:				
Corrugated but not further worked.	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Preforated or cellulas but not further worked:	Cwt.	Free	7½%	25%
Other	Cwt.	25% Aul } 35% Can	50%	60%
Other kinds:				
Coiled	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Other:				
Polished	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Other kind	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Tinned sheets and plates:				
Worked:				
Corrugated but not further worked.	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Preforated or cellular but not further worked.	Cwt.	Free	7½%	25%
Other	Cwt.	25% Aul } 35% Can }	50%	60%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds:				
Coiled	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Other:				
Polished	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Lacquered, painted or similarly coated.	Cwt.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%
Other kinds	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Less than 3 mm in thickness, plated, coated or clad (other than tinned):				
Worked:				
Corrugated but not further worked:				
Galvanised	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Bitumen coated	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Other	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Preforated or cellular but not further worked.	Cwt.	Free	7½%	25%
Other kinds	Cwt.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other:				
Coiled	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Other kinds:				
Polished	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Galvanised	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Bitumen coated	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Other	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%
Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated, but not insulate:				
Baling, barbing, fencing, mattress, nail and other coated or uncoated.	Cwt.	Free	5%	12½%
Railway and tramway track, construction material of iron or steel such as rails, point roads, fish plates etc.	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Tubes and pies of cast iron:				
Rainwater and soil	Cwt.	Free	20%	40%
Other:				

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Centrifugally cast, of a nominal internal diameter:				
Less than 4"	Cwt.	Free	20%	40%
4" but not exceeding 6"	Cwt.	22½%	37½%	45%
Exceeding 6" but not exceeding 12"	Cwt.	Free	20%	40%
Exceeding 12"	Cwt.	Free	20%	40%
Other kinds	Cwt.	Free	20%	40%
Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high pressure hydro-electric conduits:				
Blanks for tubes and pipes	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Seamless tubes and pipes such as boiler tubes, steam pipe and other.	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Welded tapered tubes	Cwt.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%
Welded boiler tubes, steam pipes, galvanised flush pipes.	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Other kinds:				
Screwed	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Unscrewed:				
Of a nominal internal diameter:				
Less than 4"				
As may be determined by the Minister	Cwt.	22½%*	37½% *	45%*
Other	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
4" but less than 9"	Cwt.	22½%	37½%	45%
9" and over	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Other	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Other kinds	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Tube and pipe fittings such as joints, elbows etc.:				
Screwed	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Unscrewed :				
Cast Iron:				
For rainwater and soil pipes	Cwt.	22½%	37½%	50%
For other tubes and pipes of a nominal internal diameter:				
Less than 4"	Cwt.	Free	20%	40%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
4" but not exceeding 6"	Cwt.	22½%	37½%	45%
Exceeding 6" but not exceeding 12"	Cwt.	Free Aul 20%	20%	40%
Exceeding 12"	Cwt.	Free	20%	40%
Other	Cwt.	Free	20%	40%
Other kinds, for tubes and pipes:				
Of a nominal internal diameter:				
Less than 4":				
As may be determined by the Minister.	Cwt.	22½%	37½%	45%
Other	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
4" but less than 9"	Cwt.	22½%	37½%	45%
9" and over	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Other	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled and parts of structures of iron or steel; plates, strip, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the line, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel:				
Expanded girders, not further worked.	Cwt.	Free	5%	25%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Culverts of galvanised corrugated iron, iron gates therefor and fluming or plain or corrugated galvanised iron for public works.	Cwt.	Free	..	Free
Window sashes or frames and parts thereof.	Cwt.	25%	..	55%
Towers for electrical transmission lines and parts thereof.	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Other	Cwt.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%
Iron or steel wool; pot scourers and scouring and polishing pads, gloves and the like of iron or steel.	lb.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%
Other articles of iron or steel like iron castings, steel castings in the rough state and steel and iron forgings (including drop forgings in the rough state).	Cwt.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%
Hand tools such as spades, shovels, picks, hoes etc. and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry.				
Spades and shovels - as determined by the Minister.	Doz.	20% * Aul 16%	..	45%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Spades and shovels - Other	Doz.	Free	..	25%
Picks	Doz.	Free	17½%	30%
Forks for use in garden and hand-weeding forks except of other kinds.	Doz.	Free Aul) Free Can)	17½% *	30%
Other kinds	Doz.	Free	17½%	30%
Hoes and rakes as determined by the Minister.	Doz.	20% *	..	20% *
Other	Doz.	Free	..	Free
Axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools:				
Axes, hatchets, adzes	Doz.	Free	17½%	30%
Slashers	Doz.	25%	..	50%
Other kinds:				
As determined by the Minister	Doz.	20%	..	20%
Other	Doz.	Free	..	Free
Scythes, sickles, hay knives, grass shears, timber wedges and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry:				
Hedge knives	Doz.	Free	17½%	30%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Priming shears	Doz.	Free	..	Free
Garden trowels	Doz	Free + Can Free	..	Free +
Other kinds:				
As may be determined by the Minister	Doz.	20% * Aul 12% *	..	20% *
Other	Doz.	Free	..	Free
Saws (non-mechanical) and blades for hand or mechine saw (including toothless saw blades):				
Saws	Doz.	Free to 20%	17½% to 37½%	30 to 50%
Blades	Doz.	Free to 20%	-do-	-do-
Hand Tools:				
Pliers	Doz.	Free	14-17½%	Free-30%
Ticket punches	Doz.	25% Aul 15% Can 35%	50%	60%
Other	Doz.	Free	17½%	30%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Pipe cutters, spanners and wrenches (but not including tap wrenches), files and rasps; hammers, planes, chisels, screwdrivers.	Doz.	Free	17½%	30%
Oil Cans:				
Pressure force feed of capacities not exceeding 1¼ points.	Doz.	47½% Aul 47½% Can 57½%	72½%	82½%
Other	Doz.	25% Aul) 35% Can)	50%	60%
Grease guns	Doz.	-do-	50%	60%
Beekeepers tools	..	Free	..	Free
Cheese makers curd knives	Doz.	Free	..	Free
Whaling tools	..	Free	20%	25%
Wire strainers	..	Free	10%	12½%
Domestic and household articles having the character of hand tools:				
Knife sharpening steels	..	22½% Aul 22% Can 27½%	47½%	60%
Other	..	22½% Aul 22% Can 27½%	50%	60%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other kinds	..	Free	17½%	30%
Blow lamps	Doz.	Free	20%	25%
Anvils	..	Free	16%	25%
Vices and clamps:				
Vices, joiners' clamps:				
As may be determined by the Minister.	Doz.	15% * Aul 9% *	..	40%
Other	Doz.	Free	..	25%
Other kinds	..	Free	17½%	30%
Portable forges	..	Free	16%	25%
Grinding wheels mounted on frame-works.	Doz.	Free	20%	25%
Machine Tools:				
Band saws:				
As may be determined by the Minister.	Cwt.	25% * Aul 20% *	45%*	55% *
Other	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Wire draining machines:				
As may be determined by the Minister.	Cwt.	25% * Aul 20% *	45% *	55% *
Other	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Other kinds:				
As may be determined by the Minister.	Cwt.	25% *	45% *	55% *
Other:				
Lathes	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Drilling machines	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Milling machines	Cwt.	Free	16%	25%
Grinding machines	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Other kinds	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Machine tools for working store, ceramics, concrete, asbestos cement and like mineral materials or for working glass in the cold other than tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor.	..	Free	16%	25%

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
Machine-tools for working, wood, cork, bone, ebonite (vulcanite), hard artificial plastic materials or other hard canning materials, other than machines mentioned above:				
As may be determined by the Minister.	Cwt.	25% *	45% *	55% *
Other:				
Sawing	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Planning and moulding	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Other kinds	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Accessories and parts suitable for use solely or principally with machines including work and tool holders, self-opening dicheads, winding dieheads and other appliances for machine tools; tool holders for any type of tool or machine-tool for working in the hand:				
Tool holders for non-mechanical hand tools.	..	Free	17½%	30%
Other	..	Free	20%	25%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd..)

1	2	3	4	5
Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor:				
Chain saws	No.	Free	20%	25%
Grease guns and other force feed lubricating equipment.	..	25% Aul) 35% Can)	..	60%
Other tools	..	Free	20%	25%
Statistical machines of a kind operated in conjunctions with punched cards, accounting machines operated in conjunctions with similar punched cards; auxiliary machines for use with such machines (for e.g., punching and checking machines).	..	Free	Free	25%
Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler-shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:				
Valves for pneumatic tyres and tubes	..	Free	20%	25%
Other:				
Of copper alloy	..	32½% Aul) 45%	..	60%
Of other materials	..	25% Aul) 35% Can)	..	60%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Electrical goods of the following descriptions; generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, inductors:				
Motors having a brake horse power:				
Not exceeding 1/10 to exceeding 250	No.	Free	20%	25%
Parts	..	Free	20%	25%
Transformers:				
Having a rated input voltage exceeding 240 volts:				
As may be determined by the Minister.	..	15% *	35% *	40% *
Other	..	Free	20%	25%
Other kinds:				
As may be determined by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	..	Free	20%	25%
Other	..	25%	45%	55%
Battery charges	No.	25%	45%	55%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Coil cans:				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	..	Free	20%	25%
Other	..	25% Aul 15%	45%	55%
Other kinds	No.	Free	20%	25%
Parts of the goods of items like transformers, battery charges and coil cans.	No.	Free	20%	25%
Primary cells and primary batteries:				
As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe.	Doz. cells	Free	20%	25%
As may be determined by the Minister.	Doz. cells	25% *	45% *	55% *
Other	-do-	25%	45%	55%
Tools for working the hand, with self-contained electric motor:				
Drills, grinders, concrete vibrators and others.	No.	Free	20%	25%

Contd...

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Hedge trimmers	No.	Free	..	Free
Textile cutters	No.	Free	16%	25%
Parts of the tools of this heading.	..	The rates applicable to the appliances for which the parts have been designed.		
Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like(including co.axiable cable) whether or not fitted with connectors:				
Wire and Cable:				
Armoured, load-sheathed and others insulated with lacquer or enamel only, rubber whether or not sheathed in rubber or other material as approved by the Minister and prescribed by him, artificial plastic material whether or not sheathed in plastic or other material and other materials; and other kinds as approved by the Minister and prescribed by him.	Cwt.	Free	20%	25%
Co-axial	Cwt.	Free	16%	25%
Cut to length and fitted with connectors.	Cwt.	20%	40%	45%

Contd..

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Other, insulated with other than lacquer or enamel, rubber artificial plastic material and other materials and other kinds as may not be under Minister's approval and prescription.	Cwt.	15%	35%	40%
Insulators of any material	Cwt.	25%	45%	55%
Railway and tramway passenger coaches and luggage vans; hospital coaches, prison coaches, testing coaches, travelling post office coaches and other special purpose railway coaches; railway and tramway goods van; good wagons and trucks.	No.	20%	40%	45%
Railway and tramway track fixtures and fittings; mechanical equipments, not electrically powered, for signalling to or controlling road, rail or other vehicles, ships or aircraft; parts of the foregoing fixtures, fitting or equipment.	Cwt.	Free	16%	25%
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles, etc.:				
Mufflers.	..	22½%	42½%	60%

Contd..

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Wholly or principally of unhardened vulcanised rubber or artificial plastic materials.	..	20%	40%	55%
Other kinds:				
For other tractors such as garden tractors, wheeled tractors and others.	..	Free	5%	10%
Other	..	20% Can *	55%	75%
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances (including electro-medical apparatus and ophthalmic instruments):				
Electro-medical apparatus:				
Insulators for premature infants.	..	15% Aul free	27%	40%
Other	..	Free	12%	25%
Other kinds:				
Knives, embryotomy, castrating and footrot.	Doz.	Free	..	Free

Contd....

Appendix 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Syringes, drenching:				
As may be determined by the Minister.	No.	20% * Aul 12% *	..	20% *
Other	No.	Free	Free	Free
Syringes, enama	No.	25% Aul 15%	45%	50%
Other instruments and appliances	..	Free	15%	20%

Source: Customs Tariff of New Zealand, New Zealand Customs Department, New Zealand.

Appendix 6

Specifications of raw materials required in the manufacture of PVC leather cloth

Raw Material Specification Covering 840 Denier Nylon Fabric

Material	Nylon 100%
Density	23 Ends x Picks per inch
Weight	5.5 oz. per square yard
Finished width	57 inches
Finish	Loomstate
Surface	All loose threads to be removed
Pricelengths	300 yards
Selvedges	Pin. Must not be tight
Distortion	Cloth distortion will not be accepted. Cl to be free of creases of any description
Markings	No dye markings in the finished state. No ink stamp marks at sewings on joints
Cores	Material to be rolled full width on substantial cores.
Packaging	Suitable to withstand sea-freighting without damage to fabric.

Raw Material Specification Covering: Broken Twill Fabric

Material	Cotton
Density (T/inch)	79 x 49
Yarn	20's/12's
Weight	5.76 oz per square yard
Finished width	54 inches
Tear strength (tongue)	20 x 17 minimum
Tensile strength	Warp: 130 lb/2 inches minimum Weft: 122 lb/2 inches minimum
Residual moisture content	Not less than 7% after tentering
Bleaching	Lightly bleached to remove all oily threads and seeds - bleaching to be even
Surface	All loose threads to be removed
Piecelengths	Maximum number of sub-loom lengths not to exceed 5% of total shipment. No continuous length of less than 60 yards, (cut lengths to be as long as possible up to 300 yards) Roll lengths to be 500 yards.
Selvedges	Pin, must not be tight
Faults	Not more than one major fault per yard, major faults being:- slubs greater than 1 inch long, loom-stop, broken threads.
Distortion	Cloth distortion will not be accepted. Cloth to be free of creases of any description.

Dyes	All dyes to be non-bleaching and suitable for P.V.C. coating.
Markings	No dye marking in the finished state. No ink stamp marks on sewings at joints
Cores	Full width cores required
Packaging	Suitable to withstand sea-freighting without damage to fabric.

Raw Material Specification Covering: S.T.Fabric

Material	Cotton sheeting - uncalendered
Density (T/inch)	43 x 43
Yarn	11's/11's
Weight	5.78 oz per square yard
Finished width	54 inches
Tear strength (tongue)	10 lb minimum
Tensile strength	110 lb/2 inch strip minimum
Residual moisture content	Not less than 7 per cent after tentering
Bleaching	Lightly bleached to remove all seeds and oily threads - bleaching to be even.
Surface	All loose threads to be removed
Piecelengths	Maximum number of sub-loom lengths not to exceed 5% of total shipment. No continuous length to be less than 60 yards, (cut lengths to be as long as possible upto 300 yards) Roll lengths to be 500 yards.
Selvedge	Pin
Faults	Not more than one major fault per yard, major faults being: - slubs greater than 1 inch long, loom-stop, broken threads.
Distortion	Cloth distortion will not be accepted. Cloth to be free of creases of any description.
Dyes	All dyes to be non-bleeding and suitable for P.V.C. coating.

Markings	No dye marking in the finished state. No ink stamp marks on sewings at joints.
Cores	Full width cores required
Packaging	Suitable to withstand sea-freighting without damage to fabric.

Raw Material Specification Covering: B.B.Fabric

Material	Cotton sheeting - uncalendered
Density (T/inch)	68 x 68
Yarn	32s/32s
Weight	3.1 oz yd^2
Tea strength (tongue)	5 lbs. minimum
Tensile strength	65 lbs. minimum
Finished width	53 inches - 56 inches
Residual moisture content	Not less than 7% after tentering
Bleaching	Lightly bleached to eliminate all seeds and oily threads - bleaching to be even
Surface	All loose threads to be removed
Piecelengths	Maximum number of sub-loom lengths not exceed 5% of total shipment. No continuous lengths of less than 60 yards.
Selvedge	Pin
Faults	Major faults not more than one per yard, major fault being:- slub greater than 1 inch long, knot, loom-stop, broken threads.
Distortion	Cloth distortion will not be accepted
Dyes	All dyes to be non-bleeding, and suitable for P.V.C. coating
Marking	No dye marking in finished state
Cores	Full width cores required
Packaging	Suitable to withstand sea-freighting without damage to fabric

Synthetic Base Cloth

Type Previously Imported ex-Japan under Trade Name "Mewlon"

Material	Discontinuous Vinylon 100%
Density (T/inch)	55 x 51
Yarn	22's/22's
Weight	3.63 oz/ yd^2
Finished width	58"
Tear strength (tongue)	20 x 21 lbs
Tensile strength	183 x 156 lbs/2 inch strip
Finish	Calendered

Raw Material Specification Covering: T.B. Fabric

Material	Cotton sheeting - uncalendered
Density (T/inch)	53 x 53
Yarn	20s/20s
Weight	3.5 oz/yd^2
Finished width	53 inches - 54 inches
Tear strength (tongue)	7.5 lbs. minimum
Tensile strength	77 lbs/2 inch. strip minimum
Residual moisture content	Not less than 7 per cent after tentering
Bleaching	Lightly bleached to eliminate all seeds and oily threads - bleaching to be even
Surface	All loose threads to be removed
Piecelengths	Maximum number of sub-loom lengths not to exceed 5% of total shipment. No continuous length of less than 60 yards
Selvadge	Pin
Faults	Major faults not more than one per yard, major faults being:- slub greater than 1 inch length, knot, look-stops, broken threads
Distortion	Cloth distortion will not be accepted
Dyes	All dyes to be non-bleading and suitable for P.V.C. coating

Marking	No dye marking in finished state
cores	Full width cores required
Packaging	Suitable to withstand sea-freighting without damage to fabric.

Raw Material Specification Covering: C.R. Fabric

Material	Cotton sheeting - uncalendered
Density	80 x 80
Yarn	30s/30s
Weight	3.3 oz/yd^2
Finished width	53 inches - 54 inches
Tear strength (tongue)	6.5 lbs minimum
Tensile strength	80 lbs/2 inch strip minimum
Residual Moisture content	Not less than 7% after tentering
Bleaching	Lightly bleached to eliminate all seeds and oily threads - bleaching to be even
Surface	All loose threads to be removed
Piecelengths	Maximum number of sub-loom lengths not to exceed 5% of total shipment. No continuous length of less than 60 yards
Selvedge	Pin
Faults	Major faults not more than one per yard, major faults being:- slub greater than 1 inch long, knot, loom-stop, broken threads.
Distortion	Cloth distortion will not be accepted

Dyes	All dyes to be non-bleeding, and suitable for P.V.C. Coating
Markings	No dye marking in finished state
Cores	Full width cores required
Packaging	Suitable to withstand sea-freighting without damage to fabric.

Raw Material Specification Covering: T.E.F.Fabric

Material	Uncalendered cotton sheeting - shower proofed
Density (T/ich)	69 x 53
Yarn	25s/23s
Weight	3.6 oz/yd^2
Finished width	55 inches - 56 inches
Tear strength (tongue)	7 lbs minimum
Tensile strength	66 lbs/2 inches strip minimum
Residual moisture content	Not less than 7% after tentering
Bleaching	Lightly bleached to be even
Surface	All loose threads to be removed
Piecelengths	Maximum number of sub-loom lengths not to exceed 5% of total shipment. No continuous length of less than 60 yards.
Selvedge	Pin
Faults	Not more than one major fault per yard, major faults being:- slub greater than 1 inch long, knot, loom-stop, broken threads.
Distortion	Cloth distortion will not be accepted.
Dyes	All dyes to be non-bleeding and suitable for P.V.C. coating, Fast washable dyes.

Marking	No dye marking in the finished state
Cores	Full width cores required
Packaging	Suitable to withstand sea-freighting without damage to fabric.

Raw Material Specification Covering: T.L.G.Fabric

Material	Uncalendered cotton drill - shower-proofed
Density(T/inch)	61 x 61
Yarn	14s/14s
Weight	6.1 oz/yd^2
Finished width	55 inches - 56 inches.
Tear strength (tongue)	10 lbs minimum
Tensite strength	Wrap: 100 lbs/2 inches minimum Weft: 90 lbs/2 inches minimum
Residual moisture content	Not less than 7% after tentering
Bleaching	Lightly bleached to eliminate all seeds and oily threads - bleaching to be even
Surface	All loose threads to be removed
Piecelengths	Maximum number of sub-loom lengths not to exceed 5% of total shipment. Not continuous lengths of less than 60 yards.
Selvedge	Tape
Faults	Not more than one major fault per yard - major faults being:- slub greater than 1 inch long, knot, loom-stop, broken threads.
Distortion	Cloth distortion will not be accepted.
Dyes	All dyes to be non-bleeding and suitable for P.V.C. coating. Fast washable dyes.

Marking	No dye marking in the finished state
Cores	Full width cores required
Packaging	Suitable to withstand sea-freighting without damage to fabric.

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